

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Lectures. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BRITISH MUSEUM AND VICTORIA AND ALBERT  
MUSEUM LECTURES.

Mr. S. C. KAINES SMITH, M.A. (Cantab.), will continue a COURSE of University Extension Lectures on 'GREEK ART AND NATIONAL LIFE' at the BRITISH MUSEUM (by permission of the Trustees), on TUESDAY, January 14, at 4.30 p.m.  
Also a COURSE of LECTURES on 'FIVE CENTURIES OF DECORATIVE ART (1050-1550)' at the VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM (by permission of the Board of Education), on THURSDAY, January 16, at 3.30 p.m.  
The Lectures will refer principally to the Collections in the Museums, and will be fully illustrated by Lantern-Slides.  
Particulars from Miss CLAUDE GAUDET, Hon. Sec., 129, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY next (January 14), at 3 o'clock, Prof. WILLIAM BATESON, D.Sc. F.R.S., FIRST of SIX LECTURES on 'THE HEREDITY OF SEX AND SOME COGNATE PROBLEMS.' One Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY (January 16), at 3 o'clock, SETON GORDON, Esq. F.R.S., FIRST of TWO LECTURES on 'BIRDS OF THE HILL COUNTRY.' Half-a-Guinea.

SATURDAY (January 19), at 3 o'clock, HENRY WALFORD DAVIES, Esq. Mus. Doc. LL.D., FIRST of THREE LECTURES on 'ASPECTS OF HARMONY' (with Musical Illustrations). Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription to all the Courses in the Season Two Guineas.  
The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will begin on JANUARY 17, at 9 o'clock, when Prof. Sir J. J. THOMSON, O.M. LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., will give a DISCOURSE on 'FURTHER APPLICATIONS OF THE METHOD OF POSITIVE RAYS.'  
To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN GREECE.

A COURSE of LECTURES on this subject will be given by Prof. ERNEST GARDNER, on FRIDAYS, at 3 p.m. First Lecture (open to the Public without Payment or Ticket) on FRIDAY, January 17.—For Prospectus of these and other Lectures on kindred subjects apply to the undersigned. WALTER W. SETON, M.A., Secretary, University College, London, Gower Street, W.C.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF ART.

Mr. ROGER E. FRY, B.A., will deliver a COURSE of SIX LECTURES on FRIDAYS, at 4.30 p.m., beginning JANUARY 21, 1913, on the following Painters of the Seventeenth Century: El Greco; Rubens; Caravaggio; Rembrandt; Velasquez; Poussin; and Claude.  
Particulars may be obtained on application to THE SECRETARY, University College, London, Gower Street, W.C.

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## Societies.

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An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, January 16, at 5 p.m. in the Society's Rooms, 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., when a Paper will be read by Mr. ALFRED ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.S., on 'THE PEDIGREE OF EARL GODWIN.'

## THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—THE NEXT

MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at the Rooms of the WOMEN'S UNION, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, January 15, at 8 p.m., when Mr. HARRY POUNCEY will read a Paper on 'OLD DORSET CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.' The Paper will be illustrated by Lantern-Slides.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.  
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., January 6, 1913

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They should state in what subjects they are prepared to offer Courses of Lectures. Academic standing and University experience will be taken into consideration. Twelve typed or printed copies of application, and of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than FEBRUARY 1 to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.  
ETHEL T. MCKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

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Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., December 31, 1912.

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feature in the spiritual life of the nation that the tendency of those in the new generation—and they are numerous—who are attracted by the everlasting problems, ranges from the scientific positivism of Comte, Herbert Spencer, and Taine, with its fundamental axiom that all the phenomena of mind and matter are strictly conditioned by laws, to the anti-determinist school which admits in the world a certain amount of play for what Renouvier called "les commencements absolus": unconditioned facts, amongst which the most important to us are the acts of the human will. The belief that there is no absolute necessity in the so-called laws of science; that man is an independent force in the world, "an empire within an empire," and not a mere puppet in the hands of blind powers; that, consequently, he may hope and strive to improve his condition—this belief is an important factor for idealism. The teaching of the new masters Mr. Bodley may refuse to consider on the ground that it is of the metaphysical order, but surely their success has a social significance which the sociologist, when trying to measure the elements that count in the spiritual life of a people, cannot afford to pass over. It is no mere hazard that the revival of philosophical idealism should coincide in France with that renaissance of the spirit of hope and action, with that new worship of energy, which are so striking to Frenchmen of the older generation.

The Institute of France, to which a special essay is devoted in Mr. Bodley's book, has honoured itself by electing him as one of its corresponding members. Perhaps if he had seen less of his colleagues—men of fame and mature age—and more of the young public of the Sorbonne and the "grandes écoles," or simply taken into consideration the significant papers recently published by the *Revue Hebdomadaire*, in which some of the most promising members of the new generation have described their hopes and ideals, Mr. Bodley would have attributed some importance to the change in the tone of this young France. Indeed, when Frenchmen think of it and measure the distance that separates it from the pessimism which prevailed in the eighties, they do not speak of the decay, but of the revival, of idealism in their country.

The word "idealism," as used by Mr. Bodley, is perhaps a little vague. He gives it at least two distinct meanings. Sometimes he takes it as if it were derived from the word "idea," as if it meant a tendency of the pure intellect; sometimes he uses it—and this is the true derivation and sense—as coming from the word "ideal," with all that it implies of faith, hope, and enthusiasm: that is to say, of temperament. The latter meaning itself is wide, and admits of shades as various as the different objects which form the substance of the ideal. This may be justice or truth, which inspired Zola (to whom the epithet "idealist" is refused) when he wrote his novel 'Vérité.' It may be the French humanitarian dream of "égalité, fraternité," or it may be the old

English Puritan notion, duty; it may be universal brotherhood, and it may be personal conduct. Because Mr. Bodley thinks only of the peculiar form of the ideal which has reigned in France since the Revolution, he is led to say that idealism is a "quantité négligeable" in English national character.

Mr. Bodley enters into so many digressions, with the interesting result of giving us his personal recollections of famous Frenchmen, that it is not easy to follow his thesis and his train of arguments.

Of Taine's idealism, meaning here the tendency to theorize, Mr. Bodley gives the following example. As M. Gabriel Monod was consulting Taine before setting out to Italy, "Take a seat, sir," said the philosopher; "what ideas are you going to verify in Italy?" This anecdote, Mr. Bodley gives as a proof that Taine was a pure theorist with a contempt for facts. But Taine said "verify," and not *prove*. He merely thought that a young professional historian could not be going to Italy without a certain baggage of ideas derived from years of reading, which he might, in the museums of Rome, Venice, and Florence, find more or less true. He himself, after reading English literature for seven years, could not but have reached certain conclusions. Nevertheless, when he came to study England on the spot, he was so far from considering his views on English psychology as absolute and complete that, in a letter quoted by Mr. Bodley, he gives it as a remarkable fact that "the sight of things has in no way controverted my forecasts formed in a library, and that the opinions which we are able to form on ancient Greece and Rome, and Italy and England of the Renaissance, are correct." From this quotation one fails to see how it can be inferred that the thinker who insisted so much on the importance "des petits faits"—who tried to introduce in history and literary criticism the methods of natural science, and who was the first in France to criticize the Revolution as the work of deductive theory, as a logical application (without any regard to the real) of pure formulas—can be classed among the *a priori* theorists.

All this discussion of various thinkers, to which Mr. Bodley devotes half of his essay, is hardly related to what seems his main thesis—the decay of political idealism in France. That the chief force at work in the political evolution of the country, from 1789 to the Third Republic—excepting the Napoleonic period—has been that of ideas, no one will dispute; and there is much truth in Mr. Bodley's assertion that the average French elector of to-day, the bourgeois, the peasant (but let us not say the workman), is not influenced to the same degree as his fathers by a dream of the millennium. For this change Mr. Bodley offers several reasons. There was the war of 1870, which shattered the old optimistic dream; and optimism, as Mr. Bodley remarks, is the chief factor in idealism. France was no longer the "grande nation" whose mission was to lead the way for the rest of Europe,

to liberate the sister nations from the sway of tyrants, and bring about the republic of universal brotherhood. There was no leisure left for speculation. France had to create a new army, to heal her wounds, to nerve herself for a future trial of strength. Another nation, inspired by different ideas, had proved more successful, and it was gradually discovered that kings were not tyrants, and that, practically, there was little fundamental difference between a constitutional monarchy and a republic.

Another element in the process studied by Mr. Bodley is the mode of voting called the "scrutin d'arrondissement." It is strange that he should have overlooked it at the moment when it is so keenly discussed and attacked that an agitation has brought to the front the question of electoral reform and proportional representation. The chief argument against the "scrutin d'arrondissement" is that it has created a party machine which has brought the country under the sway of a sort of Radical-Socialist Tammany, and bound together the voter and the deputy by a tie of mutual corruption, the candidate promising Government favours to the elector in return for his vote (which will take him to Paris with a salary of 15,000 francs), and the elector supporting the candidate who promises most. Hence a policy of *surenchères* in which ideas and ideals are forgotten for personal and local interests, as each candidate strives to outbid his rivals in the bribes that he offers to his constituents. Hence finally a general lowering in the tone of French home politics, every question being made subservient by the deputies to that of their re-election.

Nevertheless, we find it difficult to accept Mr. Bodley's sweeping assertion that idealism is declining in France. We have seen that the word "idealism" has a wide connotation, and that in favour of his thesis the author adduces facts which have no relation to any usual meaning of the word. "France," too, is an expression of large significance. A nation may appear, especially to the foreigner, as one collective being, a person with a distinct soul and characteristic ideas, but such unanimity is rare. It may be found in time of war or revolution; in ordinary circumstances a nation is not a collective person, but a collection of persons, or rather of groups, classes, sets, parties, each of which has its own temperament, habits, ideas, and interests. Of no other country is this so true as of France; in no other are the groups so widely separated, the peasants and the workmen, the bourgeois and the artists, the Free-Thinkers and the Catholics, the Traditionalists and the Rationalists. In no other do they know so little of one another. To a Frenchman it is not for its unanimity that France is remarkable, but for its moral and intellectual anarchy. Hence the danger of such a generalization as is implied by the title which Mr. Bodley has given to this essay. Idealism or one of its particular forms may be waning in one section of the nation while expanding in another. Never were the

bourgeois, with their ideal of "enrichissez-vous!" more bourgeois than at the time of Louis Philippe, the central period, however, of French romantic literature. And vice versa under the Second Empire, when the political romanticism of the previous period had reached the bourgeoisie, when the young men of the Opposition showed so much enthusiasm for the coming era, an era of justice, of liberty and toleration, when "republic" was for them a word of magic sound, capable of healing all the ills of humanity—at that very time a reaction was setting in against romanticism in the new literature. Flaubert had just sneered at it in 'Madame Bovary,' and was repeating the attack in 'L'Éducation Sentimentale.' With him, as with Sainte-Beuve, Mérimée, Taine, literature was changing its tone. Instead of extolling an ideal, they probed the attack in 'L'Éducation Sentimentale.' With him, as with Sainte-Beuve, Mérimée, Taine, literature was changing its tone. Instead of extolling an ideal, they probed the attack in 'L'Éducation Sentimentale.' With him, as with Sainte-Beuve, Mérimée, Taine, literature was changing its tone. Instead of extolling an ideal, they probed the attack in 'L'Éducation Sentimentale.'

Classifications are not easy; but no one can dispute that the old optimism is still alive in the Socialists. It seems a little futile to deny the idealistic element in French Socialism on the ground that the most popular leader of that party has been seen writing a newspaper article in a casino of the Riviera. However one may dissent from M. Jaurès, those who know his life and work cannot doubt his sincerity; but, surely, what is to be considered in a study of this kind is not the private character of the leader, but the success of his teaching and the means by which he achieves it: his rhetorical and imaginative oratory, his constant appeals to the ideal, the tempting simplicity of his formulas, the impassioned style, the stirring tone, the "grandes phrases" of his daily articles in *L'Humanité*.

Among the peasants idealism is not declining: it never existed. The Revolution was popular with them, but only because it relieved them of taxes and gave them the "biens nationaux." Too many of them leave the country for the large cities; the others, like their fathers, think of nothing beyond their fields, their crops, and their cows. In the lower and higher bourgeoisie the great line of cleavage is between two forms of the ideal. It is that which sets in opposition the Roman Catholic (and here one may say generally the Christian) view of life, of society, of the universe, and the rationalistic conception of the world; it is the everlasting French conflict between the clericals and the anti-clericals. In the provinces still more than in Paris all political discussions may be reduced to one issue—religion or anti-religion. However sordid or petty some of its aspects may be, the quarrel is between those who believe in a supernatural and divinely regulated order of things, or who tolerate the belief, and, on the other hand, the propagandists of Free Thought whose aim is to convert

the whole of France to the religion of human reason.

Among the cultured a great many have understood the lesson of experience. They feel the complexity of any human society that has a long past of evolution behind it. They have given up the naive belief that it can be mended by a revolution, by a sudden reconstruction of the political body. With them idealism has taken a form unknown to their fathers—the feeling of social duty. They are idealists in this sense, that they are not contented to let things alone, that they strive to reshape certain general forms of life, which are part of the given reality, according to their ideals of health, happiness, efficiency. They fight against ignorance, pauperism, disease, drink, vice—against the forces that make for the stagnation or the degeneracy of the race. At no other time in France has so much goodwill been engaged in this kind of work. At no other time have "les œuvres" mustered so many private societies and organizations. These aims, if practical, are none the less idealistic; for idealism is no mere contemplation: there is always in it an element of practicality. It is not satisfied with resting in a theory of a better life: it strives to realize the idea, to replace the existing evil by the imagined good—that which is by that which *should be*. There may be less of the visionary in these new tendencies than in the idealism of the barricade, than in the simple illusions and crude enthusiasm—of which there is so much left in France—that have within a century resulted in three bloody revolutions, and have left as one of their consequences that extraordinary bitterness of party strife which Mr. Bodley himself (in his work on France) has cited as one of the curious features of French life. But idealism cannot be said to decline when it changes its forms, methods, and objects. It proceeds from a certain type of imagination and sensibility of which the average numbers in a given people cannot change much from one generation to the next. We believe that it is a constant quantity in human affairs.

ANDRÉ CHEVRILLON.

*The Rhodes Scholarships.* By George R. Parkin. (Constable & Co.)

MR. PARKIN has written a short history of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, its aims, problems, and methods, with a practical object and in an admirably practical manner. Since the Rhodes Scholars are drawn to Oxford from many remote communities, it is desirable that candidates should have definite information as to the scope of the foundation and the conditions of the University; and since they will be drawn in the future from distant generations, it is desirable that they should have a plain statement such as this, both as to the career and the ideals of the founder as interpreted by the first trustees of his will. That will—surely one of the most extraordinary extant—was the outcome, not of a mere dying



man's whim, as has been strangely thought, but of the large ideas which dominated his imaginative ambition throughout his life, the final expression of that vast vision which, as a poor and friendless youth, he had first outlined in writing on the African veldt. The Oxford scholarships form but a small part of that testament, but it is a part which illustrates in a striking manner the height and breadth of his practical idealism. But, like his career, many clauses in it have provoked strongly expressed differences of opinion. Mr. Parkin records the reasons which have weighed with the trustees in interpreting such clauses, and his book will therefore be invaluable to the various committees of selection to whom is assigned the delicate, difficult, and highly responsible task of selecting the Rhodes Scholars.

In his analysis of the will and his sketch of Rhodes's life the author displays with an admirable lucidity the ideals which inspired that "immense and brooding spirit," and the ends towards which he directed his unique qualities of energy, determination, and detached imagination. "I did read some Greek at Oxford," said Rhodes once, "and especially some Aristotle, and one sentence of his has influenced me more than almost anything else. It is one in which he says that the greatest happiness in life is to be derived from the conscious pursuit of a great purpose." "The first thing you have to do," he said to the present writer nearly a quarter of a century ago, "is to get a First in Greats at Oxford." It is not surprising that a man who could himself draw such inspiration from the classics should have wished to help others to obtain the mental development provided by that humanizing education.

The chapters upon the University by Mr. F. J. Wylie are not the least valuable part of this book. Nobody could be better qualified to speak of the social side of Oxford life and the share of the Rhodes Scholar in it. He puts the matter in a nutshell, "To give the Scholarship its chance, is simply to open oneself to the best that Oxford has to give," and in his chapter upon the University System he presents a picture of the conditions to which the Colonial Scholar must be prepared to adapt himself, a picture which will be easily intelligible to those who do not know them—a very difficult achievement. His retrospect recording his experience of nearly seven hundred Rhodes Scholars is vastly encouraging:—

"What stands conspicuous is precisely the way in which the complex influences of Oxford, partly intellectual, partly moral, partly æsthetic, have justified the trust which Rhodes put in them. They have won men to them. I have known Scholars who had started here in a spirit of criticism, if not of hostility, come in the course of their time to an appreciation of Oxford methods and ideals, to an understanding of English character, and to a liking for individual Englishmen, which have been none the less genuine for being entirely consistent with that loyalty to their own country which Rhodes expressly desired them to retain."

*Greek Literature: a Series of Lectures delivered at Columbia University.* (Columbia University Press; London, Frowde.)

THERE are many symptoms that the Americans are waking up to the great importance of Greek in modern education. But their schools, alas! have not yet turned to a careful early training of boys in that language. For such a reform implies the spending of much time, and Americans are in a hurry with their education as well as with everything else. So they are trying to supply a substitute for early training by lectures like those in the present volume, delivered in rooms crowded with adults anxious to obtain some flavour of Greek culture, but acquiring it necessarily in a piecemeal, desultory way.

The first and best chapter in the book before us is the warning by Prof. Shorey that the outskirts, and byways, and offshoots of the truly perfect Greek art and literature are not to be taken as substitutes for honest and thorough knowledge of the golden age, especially of its literature. For this purpose reading translations and attending public lectures are wholly insufficient. He also makes the important suggestion that Greek should be taught in schools and elsewhere by the voice and ear as well as by the eye. Greek poetry and eloquence should be frequently recited, perhaps even with the modern pronunciation, and so made a living language in every sense. A class that could write down Greek with fair accuracy from dictation would indeed be a class that knew a great deal about the language. But, above all, let nothing be tried as a substitute for the careful study of the great masters. In his opening sentence Prof. Shorey says that Prof. Mahaffy has long made it his mission to broaden the Greek of the Universities by Hellenistic studies. He might also have quoted that scholar on his own side, for it was not till he had published volumes on the social life and literature of the golden age that he wandered into a wider field. Those who have the privilege of knowing Prof. Shorey will delight in this essay as the exposition of the sane and critical views of one of the best scholars in America.

The next essay, on Greek Epic Poetry, is also on a high level. Prof. H. W. Smyth plays with the subject—the only sensible treatment in a single lecture—but also suggests a great deal, and makes the whole picture of the earliest, yet most perfectly developed poetry of the Greeks decidedly attractive. Apollonius Rhodius is relegated to a subsequent chapter on Hellenistic poetry by a less attractive writer.

So far as style is concerned, the essay on Greek Philosophy seems to us the most brilliant, though Prof. Woodbridge is deliberately suggestive rather than instructive. But we wonder he did not give us a sentence on the most amazing scientific anticipation in any of these

masters—the anticipation by Heraclitus that there was no such thing as rest in matter, in that no particle ever could be at rest. It is only in the twentieth century that our most speculative men of science have come back to the position of the old Greek metaphysician. We might also have been reminded of what the sceptical Rohde so much impressed upon his readers, that, whatever else of Plato may have died his 'Phædo' as an argument for the immortality of the soul is far the most powerful document, outside the New Testament, ever written on that great subject, and has had the most permanent effect.

It is, of course, the fate of lecturers that any specialist reader will find what he considers grave omissions. Perhaps the most useful place wherein to record them is in a notice like the present, which may induce the writers to add something in a new edition of the work. For these excellent scholars are certainly not beyond the stage of profiting by advice. The author of the chapter on Lyric Poetry laboured under a disability peculiar to himself. Our remains of this poetry are both fragmentary and very heterogeneous. To class, e.g., the elegies of Solon and the epinikia of Pindar under the same head as "lyric poetry" requires a great deal of explanation; and from this chapter are excluded the truly splendid lyric poems of the great tragedians. With all the praise lavished here and elsewhere on Pindar, let any open-minded critic compare the lyric portions of the contemporary Æschylus. Then he will perceive the difference between poetry which depends upon its splendid form, and poetry which depends upon its magnificent ideas. In the same chapter there is not a hint of the now generally accepted opinion of Blass, that we have in the poems of Bacchylides our first specimens of the dithyramb.

The chapter on Tragedy is, like the rest, very able and readable, but we demur to the equation of Sophocles with Shakespeare in saying profound things apparently without being conscious of their greatness. If this be true of Shakespeare, it is not of Sophocles. But the lecturer quotes so many opinions from English scholars whose fame was perhaps exaggerated that he does not give us enough of his own thinking. The same remark applies to the excellent chapter on Comedy from Prof. Capps, one of the best Hellenists whom America has produced. In the first place he seems to us to put the New Comedy on too high a level. It was, after all, the picture of a frivolous and decadent society, which went round the same vulgar topics as consistently as the Old Tragedy went round the mythical stories of the past. As to Menander, we have the charming Terence, one of the greatest of Roman translators; we have hundreds of quotations showing that he said smart things smartly. But when we recovered large fragments of his plays, how disappointing they were! Yet Prof. Capps will not produce his own

opinion. He will not tell us what he thinks modern scholars would have said had the fragments been anonymous. He shelters himself under the guarded statement, which is not quite true: "The consensus of opinion to-day seems to be that the testimony of antiquity regarding him is unimpeachable." He would have been more convincing if he had quoted for us any first-rate passage he could find in the 1,200 lines recently brought to light.

Let us now turn to the lecture on History. Here we feel almost shocked by finding a new name put beside the immortal three; a new name indeed — Cleitarchus! Whatever we do know about him proclaims him second-rate. Ephorus and Theopompus are far greater figures; Polybius, set aside in this chapter as more Roman than Greek, is a great historian except in style; but Cleitarchus! The reason of the choice seems to be that this man chose the life of Alexander as his theme. So did many better men, and, if that is to be his title to fame, why pass by in silence the wonderful Life of Alexander attributed to Callisthenes, but apparently, like 'The Arabian Nights,' the almost contemporary invention of Egyptian story-tellers. We say this because no Ptolemy except the first makes any figure, or excites any allusion, in that Life. In the folk-lore history of succeeding generations of Alexandrians this could hardly have been the case. Prof. Perrin in his estimates of the Attic historians seems to us to underrate Xenophon as a writer, for surely the "Attic bee" knew how to tell a story in a way that no inferior historian ever could.

The able lecture on the Oratory of the Greeks is remarkable for its complete silence regarding the work of Blass, which is surely the most original and complete of all the books on the subject. It is far better to quote the real master than to cull passages from books which are really only abridgments or reflections of what he has written. In the last edition which Blass lived to revise we have a perfect mine of learning and good sense, nor is it easy to find even in Germany a more epoch-making work. But all through the volume before us the excellent expounders are too fond of supporting their opinions by quotations. This is a weakness from which American scholarship will soon, we hope, rid itself. In any case it is the men who have extended our knowledge rather than those who have polished it to whom the student's attention should be directed. Prof. Shorey, perhaps the most original of the writers in this volume, even goes so far as to say:

"The first advice to give to the general reader, and the young scholar, is to find out, if he can, the safe and sane men, and confine his reading, or at least pin his faith, to them."

Exceedingly bad advice, in our opinion. For when he gives us a specimen, we are strongly reminded of Wilamowitz's impatient: "Wem aber das Licht aus

Nikolas Wecklein aufgeht!" or Demosthenes's famous *oïmoi* in a similar context. We have known young scholars pin their faith with lamentable results to elder men extravagantly praised in their University or their coterie.

It is quite refreshing to come upon a judgment like the following in the essay on Greece and Rome, which we imagine is original, if there can now be anything original said about Virgil:—

"In painting the picture of Æneas, Vergil must have been pouring out his own heart, and we shall not go far astray if we recognise in Æneas Vergil's ideal man, formed upon himself as a model. [We always understood Virgil to have been the most modest of men.] In striking contrast with the figure of Æneas is that of Dido. Here Vergil's own ignorance saved him from failure, for, himself without experience of woman's nature [!], but wonderfully sympathetic and tender, he has drawn a picture of Dido which makes her easily one of the great women of literature, just because he has added to the later romantic Greek model those qualities of his own implied in the epithet Parthenius, the maiden-like, given to him."

No doubt the picture of Dido's passion is very ladylike in its reticence. But to make that the secret of its greatness!

We will say no more, except to praise the good English in which the book is written. We do not like "voice" as a verb, or "location" for *place*, or "sympotic" for *symposiac*, though the last is, of course, defensible. But these are only small spots upon this Western sun.

*Hunting in the Olden Days.* By William Scarth Dixon. (Constable & Co.)

MR. DIXON has reprinted in a handsome quarto the articles upon the history of hunting which readers of *The Field* have already enjoyed, and which they will now be glad to add to their libraries, adorned as they are by many reproductions of rare paintings and curious prints. His object has been to show how hunting has been for centuries closely associated with national life, and has had its part in influencing national character. To illustrate his argument he sketches the early history of hunting the fox, hare, and stag, and reviews the more famous packs and countries. Chapters on stag-hunting and the great traditions of the North Devon, and Devon and Somerset, and Royal Stag-hounds are succeeded by others on the fox in Yorkshire, Nottingham, and the shires, east and west and south. Particularly good is the picture of fox-hunting in Bilsdale in Stuart times, reconstructed from a Roxburghe Ballad and the still vivid tradition of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, a great fox-hunter, who, in spite of his otherwise evil reputation, endeared himself by his hard riding to the dalesmen, who still recall that "there was nee nasty pride about oor Duke." Other chapters on 'Hunt Finance,' 'Club History,' 'The System of Meynell,' 'The Bag-Fox,' and 'Hunting Songs' complete

a veritable encyclopædia of lively, accurate, and well-informed instruction on the "old customer" and the way to kill him.

As to the early history of hunting, which is curiously poor in "records," Mr. Dixon makes the suggestion that it was as a reward for their service at the Battle of the Standard that the Archbishop of York, Thurstan, assigned to the yeomen and peasants of East Yorkshire a charter which, according to the persistent tradition of the Staintondale Hunt, King Stephen granted to them. We think it exceedingly unlikely that any lord of a manor, archbishop or other, at the period mentioned, would have granted any rights, hunting or other, to a vague body of dalesmen. Traditions of this kind spring up easily enough from a score of causes, especially from a misunderstanding of mediæval Latin. The characteristic of a charter is a definite grant or exemption to a definite person.

However that may be, Mr. Baillie-Grohman has shown us that, within a hundred years of the Charter de Foresta (1217), the hunting of fox, wild cat, and hare was in full swing, and that not merely as vermin, but also for the sake of sport. In those early days the horse had little part in the hunt, and it is perhaps in the strenuous foot-packs of Cumberland and Westmorland, to which Mr. Dixon devotes a chapter all too short, that the nearest modern analogy to the ancient hunt is to be found. No one who has run with the Coniston, Eskdale, or Blencathra packs from the snow-line of Helvellyn or Skiddaw across to the misty heights of the Lancashire fells will agree with the dictum of Egerton Warburton that "fox-hunting on foot is but labour in vain," or when he calculates at the end of a long day the distance he has accomplished in the company of eager dalesmen in the excitement of the chase, will doubt the record of the longest run claimed by the mounted brigade, however incredible it may seem when recounted in cold blood. Here, too, the old utilitarian object of destroying a pestilent creature that wreaks much damage on poultry and lambs survives as something more than an excuse for a day on the fells.

When he comes to the Beaufort country Mr. Dixon sighs for the good hunting of olden days. Nimrod declared that the Badminton country could not support hounds three days a week through a season, but now the vast tract of country which was hunted over by the fifth Duke of Beaufort must provide sport for at least twenty days a week. There was no crowd of carriages or bicycles in his time, and fewer men and cattle on the undrained fields to head the fox; no motor-car hooted along on the line and filled the air with the smell of petrol, to the detriment of scent; above all, the foxes hunted by such men as the fifth Duke of Beaufort and the fifth Earl of Berkeley were "very superior to their successors in these degenerate times." No doubt the increased preserving of game has supplied Reynard with too many meals too easily obtained; he has no



reason to scour the country as of yore, and therefore his knowledge of it is less extensive and his breath is shorter than it was in the good old days, when he had to travel far for his food, and so was kept in good condition. This is but another instance of the way in which hunting is affected by changes in the social life of the country.

In one of his foot-notes Mr. Dixon gives a curious instance of the far-reaching influence which hunting, in its turn, has exercised upon our national life. The first Westminster Bridge owed its origin to a master of hounds hunting two countries which lay a long way apart.

"Previous to 1735 the second Duke of Grafton hunted both the present Grafton country and a part of Surrey, having his hounds kennelled at Croydon. He used to go from London on hunting mornings, and he had so frequently to wait a long time for the ferryman that the necessity for a bridge forced itself upon him. Eventually he brought a Bill into the House of Lords, got his Act, and the bridge was built in 1748."

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Ti-Tombac.* (Vol. X.) By Sir J. A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE have first to congratulate the unwearied workers on the great Dictionary on reaching Vol. X., which will end with that "unnecessary letter" Z. Many of the later letters of the alphabet put a heavy toll on time and labour, but steady advance has been made, and it is precisely in common words, indispensable in human speech and capable of infinite combinations, that the zeal of the collectors and analyzers comes out most clearly. In the part before us the most important word treated is "to," which has, we learn, "taken up about a fourth of the whole time occupied in the preparation of the double section." "Time" and "tide," whose "business," to use Browning's phrase, is "settled" here, wait for no man, and Sir James Murray shows all the resolute attention to detail which distinguished Browning's Grammarian, and which, untrumpeted in an age which selects theatrical heroes, deserves recognition from all who love their mother tongue. Those who aspire to write ought to study a guide like this, which would often reduce their ignorance, and show them the existence of better words than those they invent in a hurry.

The collection of quotations illustrating each word is a familiar feature of the Dictionary in which it easily surpasses all competitors. The fact is obvious to the casual peruser of any part of it, but it needs emphasizing in a forgetful age. What any critic, however fortified with collections of his own, may suggest by way of addition is small, and may have already been rejected by the editors.

To the present reviewer, a great admirer of the Dictionary, the claims of poetry, the finest embodiment of language, seem occasionally overlooked. For instance, under "Tokay" he would like

to see "Tokay jumped up on our table" from Browning's 'Nationality in Drinks,' originally called in 1844 'Claret and Tokay.' The same little poem would supply "tightened his waist with his Buda sash." Gray's "time-wearied," a good variant on the ordinary "time-worn," deserves a heading as much as C. M. Yonge's nonce-word "tidyisms," and we should put by the side of quotations from Goldsmith and Addison Gray's "weave the tissue... of thy line" from 'The Bard.' The Titans start with Milton, but are badly represented in the nineteenth century by prose passages from a writer of sermons and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. We think at once of Keats's 'Hyperion' and

The Titans fierce, self-hid or prison-bound.

The last passage in the transferred sense (b) as to "the weary Titan" is an obvious reminiscence of Matthew Arnold's famous phrase concerning England in 'Heine's Grave.' Dickensians will regret the omission of that innocent and disastrous missive Pickwick sent to Mrs. Bardell: "Dear Mrs. B.—chops and Tomata sauce." This spelling of the word is now out of date, as is its title of "love-apple," which is duly recorded by the Dictionary, and which Dickens missed, to his great regret, when Serjeant Buzfuz was making the most of the incident.

Looking through the section, we find everywhere matter of interest. "Ting," "tingle," "tink," "tinkle," are all "echoic" words; the "tinker," however, is not, we gather, securely associated with the sound of hammering metal. "Tick," "tig," and "tip" all indicate light touches. The nonsense about the last-named when it denotes a gratuity being an abbreviation of "to insure promptitude" finds no support. "Tiffany," supposed to be equal to Epiphany (Theophany) silk, is somewhat obscure in meaning, as is "tissue-paper," for which Sir George Birdwood supplied in 1880 a suggestion.

"Time-spirit" comes into English through Carlyle as a translation of *Zeitgeist*. "Timing" is duly noted as a cricket term, but nowadays it interests more people as a necessity in golf. "Tine," which has the same meaning as "tiny," appears in Shakespeare. Prof. Skeat wrote in our columns on its use in the song at the end of 'Twelfth Night,'

When that I was and a little tine boy,

where modern editors might follow the First Folio, and keep a genuine English word. A good deal of etymological lore is summarized under "tobacco," the derivation from Tobago being uncertain, as the island may have received its "name from its resemblance in shape to the Indian pipe." The "toboggan," another gift from the American continent, is first quoted in 1829. The illustration of the Toledo blade begins well with Ben Jonson, passes through Milton and Addison, and ends with Scott's 'Woodstock.' "Toma-hawking" is noted as applied to literary criticism in the days when authors were "cut up" in great style with personal insults.

Altogether this Part is one of exceptional interest, and we congratulate Sir James Murray on surmounting the many difficulties he has met. In several cases the origin of words remains obscure, and this is frankly stated; but the Dictionary may be trusted to present the evidence clearly and concisely, and in many cases it dissipates a cloud of casual conjecture or positive error.

*Dawn in Darkest Africa.* By the Rev. John H. Harris. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a book which will feed some old controversies, and do something to modify the stereotyped views which are taken of the West African and his possibilities in commercial, official, and perhaps more particularly missionary circles. Lord Cromer contributes an Introduction.

The first part of the volume is largely concerned with the West African in his own home, and especially, if not exclusively, with that section of West African peoples which inhabits the Basin of the Congo. The author makes no attempt at a scientific treatise, but paints a series of impressionist pictures of considerable interest. Like most travellers and residents in West Africa who take more than a superficial view of the natives, Mr. Harris finds many commendable traits among them. He thinks that in the matter of preventing war, or, after war has been declared, of bringing it to an early termination, the unwritten methods of the Congo tribes set an example to the civilized world; and he particularly insists upon the detestation of war with which the native is inspired—a rather unusual view, which must not be lightly discarded since it comes from so experienced an observer. When, however, he says that "slave-raiding does not belong to the African; the Arab imported it," we think he is exaggerating—if he means by slave-raiding the capture of prisoners of war in internecine struggles, and their treatment as slaves. This practice has been common to the human race all the world over, and if Mr. Harris had confined himself to saying that the African should not be credited with a double dose of original sin on this account, it would have been sufficient.

Mr. Harris does well to point out that the West African is by nature a trader; and, in another part of the book, he gives an imposing array of figures to show the remarkable growth of native industries under a free labour system in our own West African possessions. The extent to which the trading capacities of the West African have developed in British West Africa with the growth of education is exemplified in the following passage:—

"There are scattered all down the Coast in British Colonies native traders pressing on to positions of dominating influence... They are up to date traders in being able to supply anything which may be demanded of them, or if not in stock they will promise it—and keep the promise—on a given day. If an order is specially urgent and has to come from Europe, a messenger will meet

the ship, take off the package, and deliver it to the client within an hour or two of the ship's arrival."

This growth of education, according to Mr. Harris, is accompanied by a large increase in litigation, and usurious money-lending. He does not appear to think that either Christian missionary effort or official educational effort is altogether on the right lines in British West Africa. He considers that the exclusion of polygamists from Church membership is the explanation of the "apparent lack of success" of Christian missionary effort. In polygamy, he says, the Christian Church has "a problem which at present defies solution." He doubts whether a greater number of births are produced in polygamist than in monogamist households, but at the same time he says, "It is clear that, prior to European occupation, polygamist Africa maintained a higher birth-rate than is possible under modern conditions." Mr. Harris believes that the adoption of European clothes by civilized West African women is seriously increasing the risks of childbirth. He deprecates the optimistic statements freely made about the improvement of the West African climate. Most people who have any experience of the country will be inclined to agree with him. He is in favour of officials and merchants taking out their wives with them.

Mr. Harris thinks that the liquor traffic in West Africa is "an evil of fearful potentiality," and rightly points out that the West African merchant makes very little profit out of the trade, and sometimes none at all. He cannot agree with everything the critics have said in this country, and gives testimony to the sobriety of the African. He thinks the French administration a long way the worst in this respect in Africa, and declares that the absinthe exported to the French possessions is "the worst form of drink in the whole of the African Continent." Mr. Harris criticizes adversely various proposals which have been put forward for dealing with the traffic, and points to a fact which has been little noted hitherto, namely, that, owing to the climate, the West African must have some kind of beverage other than water; and that palm wine, which used to be the national beverage, is getting scarcer and scarcer, owing to the increased trade in the oil and kernels. He suggests no more hopeful solution than a moral movement among the natives which should be encouraged by authority. He has the poorest opinion of French rule, is severe on the Portuguese and the Belgians; and the Germans and the British do not altogether please him.

There is nothing, perhaps, particularly new or original in the book, but it is interestingly written, and is much broader in its views than the majority of missionary contributions on the Dark Continent. The photographs are unusually good.

*Glimpses of the Past.* By Elizabeth Wordsworth. (Mowbray & Co.)

THIS autobiographical sketch by the first Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, is intended primarily for the descendants of her father, Bishop Christopher Wordsworth of Lincoln, and for the large circle of their friends. Accordingly it contains many details of the intimate and domestic sort, and Miss Wordsworth tells us that, reading it in print, she found that it partook "of the garrulity of old age." Happily she was not so far misled as to suppress anything, and we gather, not only from her Prefatory Note, but also from the charm and spontaneity and pleasant irregularities of the narrative, that we have it as it originally flowed from her pen. In avoiding repetition of matter which has already been published she has tolerated a good many gaps, and readers who have not the good fortune to be fairly well acquainted with some member of her family will possibly find these chapters incoherent.

Their centre is the later Mid-Victorian time; their atmosphere that sober and scholarly Churchmanship which, affected only indirectly or not at all by the emotional stress of the Oxford Movement and its developments, was imbued with a loyalty not less strict and a devotion not less absolute. The feminine aspect of that time and that section of society has Charlotte Yonge (who makes one or two welcome appearances here) as its most familiar representative; and it is interesting to observe the points of similarity between her outlook and Miss Wordsworth's—to see how, through the strong individuality of the latter, peep characteristics which belong to her generation and social milieu as a whole. Not the least delightful of these are the attitude, half reverential, half humorously critical, towards men of learning; and the peculiarly simple and graceful hilarity, which seems to have come natural to the well-nurtured women of those days, who had a high and severe standard of duty, and were at the same time sheltered in their endeavours to attain it. Both of these are exemplified here, as is also that gentle and serious conviction of the importance of each several person one knows, which seems to have been another special womanly quality of the time.

The piquancy of the book—there is a good proportion of piquant pages—lies in the mingling of all this with Miss Wordsworth's own peculiar gifts of raciness and humour. There are numbers of good stories; of little scenes and typical figures cleverly vignettised; and characters—we remember in particular that of Conington—skilfully and sympathetically portrayed. Among the last are sketches of a few of the old students of Lady Margaret Hall who have died, depicted with an affectionate interest in their personal appearance which every old student will, we believe, recognize as characteristic. Naturally, there is also

some account of the founding of the Hall and its progress, as also of the Oxford in which it found itself. This part of the book, despite its frequent liveliness, is somewhat perfunctory compared with the rest; but there will be many who rejoice to see preserved the old stories of Lady Margaret's legs, and of Ruskin's visit, and of the Principal's burglarious entry into the Hall at dead of night on her return from Spain—to say nothing of the fact that the refusal to take Oxford and the Higher Education of Women too solemnly is in itself refreshing.

No doubt this book will mean most to those who are best able to interpret it through personal associations, but to the general reader also it should be of interest and value as affording authentic glimpses of the ideals and occupations, the domestic life and gentle humours, of one of the most attractive sides of nineteenth-century life.

*History of Rome and the Popes in the Middle Ages.* By Hartmann Grisar. Authorized English Translation, edited by Luigi Cappadelta. Vol. III. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE third volume of this excellent translation of Prof. Grisar's history of Papal Rome carries us down to the end of the sixth century. It is mainly occupied with *Culturgeschichte*, and this is the author's strong point. The story of the unprofitable controversy of the Three Chapters, to which the sorrows of Pope Vigilius give a human interest, is told; and the Lombard conquest, which wrested from the Empire half of Italy almost as soon as Italy had been recovered from the Goths, is very briefly described. But the interest of the volume lies in the accounts of the decline of literature and art, the changes in the Latin language, the manners of the bishops and clergy, and the monuments of Rome—the Forum of Trajan (which was at this time the centre of Roman life), the Flaminian Way, and the Christian cemeteries.

Prof. Grisar belongs to the school of critical Catholic historians of which Mgr. Duchesne is the most eminent master, and his treatment of the apocryphal religious literature which so long maintained its authority in the Church shows that he is abreast of the latest learning, and is not afraid of its conclusions:—

"So far as Rome is concerned, it is true that many apocryphal works were produced there, that they frequently hailed from clerical circles, were sanctioned and made use of, in entire good faith, by the Curia, and even found their way into the official Papal Registers. The authors may however be, if not excupated, at least to some extent excused through the general prevalence of the abuse. As for the Popes who availed themselves of such documents, the only charge to which they are usually open is that they were not in advance of their day, and that, in the midst of a period entirely lacking in criticism, they had not at their head-quarters any tribunal which might have sifted the historical inaccuracies then in circulation."



This is true and well said. But it suggests the observation that to-day, in an age of criticism, there is no such tribunal at the head-quarters of Pope Pius X. We have reasons for doubting whether the present Pope would approve of Prof. Grisar's summary rejection of the story that Trophimus, St. Peter's disciple, founded the Church of Arles, though he has historical material at his disposal which was not accessible to his predecessors Zosimus and Gregory the Great. The works ascribed to Dionysius the Areopagite, "whom St. Paul is said to have converted," were acknowledged as genuine by the Lateran Council of 649. Prof. Grisar notes that they are still quoted as authentic "by writers whose learning is not equal to their goodwill." The baptism of Constantine by Pope Silvester and his subsequent recovery from leprosy are rejected as legend, and the whole literature of the passions of the martyrs (with the exception of the few genuine Acts) is contemptuously dismissed.

Prof. Grisar has carefully studied the 'Liber Pontificalis,' the reader of which "will be sadly disappointed if he expects to find in it a regular historical work." He has put forward a different view from that of Duchesne as to the date of the original author. Instead of attributing it to the pontificates of Hormisdas and Felix IV., he thinks that it was written a few years later, under Boniface II. (A.D. 530-32), and there is a great deal to be said for this view.

The interesting pages on the decline of Latin and the introduction of popular Latin into literature make us wish that the author had been able to devote a little more space to this fascinating subject, and had illustrated it more fully, especially from Gregory of Tours. He calls attention to the curious work of Anthimus (a Greek), 'De Observatione Ciborum,' a sort of cookery book, dedicated to Theodoric the Ostrogoth, which throws instructive light on the transition of Latin to Romance. Here we meet the Italian *bona sera* for "good evening," *devenire* in the sense of "become," *ille* as definite article, and *de* for the genitive (common afterwards in Gregory of Tours). The corruption of Greek words in Latin is as curious as the corruption of Latin words in Greek; for instance, *charaxare*, "to paint" (from *χαράσσειν*), in Gregory; or *senpecta*, "member of a society" (from *συμπαικτης*), in St. Benedict.

In a work which is generally marked by tolerance and knowledge we are surprised to meet the following ignorant judgment on the civilization of Islam:—

"Mohammedan morality was mere sensuality, its only civilization was that of the fanatic's sword, and its tenets, which denied the Trinity and the divinity of Christ, were the negation of all that formed the religious foundation upon which the world was established."

*Essays in Fresco.* By Edward McCurdy. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. MCCURDY is a true impressionist. Not for him the laborious art of the studio, the slow recovery of details carefully noted at the moment of vision; he writes in the open air, with his eye on the object. Or, if it is memory which inspires his pen, as in the case of his historic portraits and miniature biographies, it is not memory stirred to action by the conning of old diaries or quickened into active interest in the past by prolonged ransacking of historical records. When Mr. McCurdy wants to write of the Cathedral at Chartres, he does not turn up guide-books or his personal journals, much less does he take down 'La Cathédrale' from his shelves; he places himself in recollection on the roof of the great church where he remembers to have stood one May morning, and lets the remembrance of the beauty that then lay outspread before him capture his soul anew. The result is a picture painted as at a single sitting, vivid with quick strokes of personal feeling—a bit of fresco executed according to the strictest rules of Cennine Cennini, from whose treatise on "the manner of painting on walls" our author quotes delightful extracts in his Preface. This sketch is perhaps the slightest thing in a volume which is everywhere, by the deliberate intention of the writer, slightly constructed; but it has a living quality which will secure its place in grateful remembrance when dissertations on the same subject, far more learned and in their way no less eloquent, have dropped away into the great abyss of things read and forgotten.

But if 'Notre Dame de Sous-terre' is the most haunting among a group of essays about which it is almost impossible not to write in terms of the painter's art, the palm of brilliancy must be given to that which deals with the romantic figure of Conradin of Hohenstaufen. This is a little masterpiece of narrative, of which the moving quality is due, not to the heightening of events by dramatic handling, but to the swift simplicity with which the tale is told. Here, again, there is no suggestion that the essayist has been making recent researches into thirteenth-century chronicles. The whole story reads as if written on the spur of the moment, a result, perhaps, of the train of association stirred by a single line of the 'Purgatorio.'

The book is not, however, without its exercise in "secco," that more doubtful method adopted by the fresco painter who found it impossible to finish his work in a day. In 'Jaufré Rudel' Mr. McCurdy becomes controversial, and it is impossible to be controversial without referring to authorities. It is true that our author wears his learning lightly, and deals so gently with his opponents that we are inclined at times to wish him more unsparing of his weapon; but we are no longer in the serene atmosphere of the other chapters. We become critical ourselves, and incline to dispute Mr.

McCurdy's view that the form of Rudel's farewell to his lady when he went on Crusade disposes of Gaston Paris's opinion that the poem is a sincere expression of feeling. It is, after all, only a mediæval version of Lovelace's appeal to Lucrezia "on going to the wars."

The study of the captive kings in 'A Triad of Captivities' is full of charm. We were disappointed not to find among the poets mentioned in connexion with Cœur de Lion that Philippe de Poitiers, Bishop of Durham, who is more than suspected of being the real author of the French version of 'Parzival,' "before Chrestien." But where so much has been given, it is perhaps ungrateful to ask for more.

*Life in the Indian Police.* By C. E. Gouldsbury. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE AUTHOR'S official career began in 1872, when conditions were very different from what they are at present. In those days there was no police manual of several hundred sections, and forms and regulations had not been introduced on a scientific scale. Railways and telegraphs had not as yet penetrated into outlying districts which were full of big game, and almost every camp presented opportunities which neither official position nor the globe-trotter's purse can command to-day, offering a field of varied experience to any adventurous spirit who possessed the sporting instinct and had ears to hear the call of the jungle.

Mr. Gouldsbury's book is chiefly a record of sporting anecdotes, though the earlier chapters describe his nomination to the Indian police and his gradual initiation into the routine of official and social life. Native police officials were still clinging to antiquated methods; but, on the other hand, there was nothing like the paralysis that results from centralization of control, and district officials with sufficient scope for originality in action and independence of thought felt themselves to be more than mere accessories of the machine at head-quarters—all of which is clearly enough reflected in Mr. Gouldsbury's narrative. His complaint is, indeed, familiar enough, that education beyond the sphere of caste and position has aroused feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction, and arrayed Indian brains against the authority of the supreme Government. Much of the consequent burden, moreover, has fallen directly upon the shoulders of the Indian police.

The strategies of Kali Dass, a police informer, the eccentricities of hunting elephants, pigsticking from the backs of buffaloes, the triumph of a deaf-mute's evidence in a murder trial, the presentation at a so-called "Durbar" of the annual subsidy to the Rajah of Bhutan—all offer entertaining incidents.

The reader's progress is, however, too often clogged by a wealth of superfluous reflections and subjective detail that is

apt to become wearisome. Thrilling encounters with tigers and panthers, and plunges into trackless forest, lose something of their attraction when the story is spun out to threadbare length. The sportsman's diary should be crisp and vivid, and this record contains too much sententiousness of the obvious kind.

The author, however, knows native customs and forest life very intimately, and pictures it accurately by virtue of a retentive memory, whilst a spirit of *noblesse oblige*, which always appeals to Indian hearts, enables him to discover loyal friends and allies both within and without the field of sport.

The volume is illustrated with some interesting photographs, of which the portrait of a "mir shikari," or professional bird-catcher, deserves special mention as an excellent character-study.

*The Christology of St. Paul.* By the Rev. S. Nowell Rostron. Hulsean Prize Essay, with an Additional Chapter. (Robert Scott.)

THE Bibliography appended to this volume shows that Mr. Rostron has acquainted himself with many books, though he does not always recognize the writers as having authority. A complaint might be made that the criticism of commentators on Pauline passages is too ample, and that one can hardly see "the wood for the trees." Still, the subject is treated with scholarly care. Mr. Rostron deals with St. Paul's conception of Jesus as Messiah, of Jesus Christ as second Adam, and of Christ as Redeemer; also of Christ as eternal, immanent, transcendent, and as perfect God and perfect man. The Additional Chapter is devoted to recent Christological thought.

Naturally, after the Introduction, there is a chapter containing a disquisition on St. Paul's religious development, with special consideration of the influences of his early environment—Jewish, Greek and Roman—and of Jerusalem and Gamaliel. In reference to the development of the Apostle after his conversion, Mr. Rostron seeks to show that St. Paul at the time that he wrote the First Epistle to the Thessalonians had attained to the great conceptions, and had thought out the carefully expressed system, of the later Epistles. He asserts that St. Paul above all things was a careful steward of the mysteries of God, and delivered the message best fitted for the people to whom he wrote, and he answered their letters. Doubtless it can be demonstrated that the Pauline characteristic ideas are present in the Thessalonian Epistles; but the Apostle's greatness is not attacked when it is asserted that his writings show that in the conflict of argument and throughout his spiritual experience he advanced intellectually, and that his fundamental ideas were expanded. Mr. Rostron seems to be eager to elevate St. Paul above normal conditions. He asserts in a broad and general statement that Jesus Himself, who had lived His life on earth, was the teacher of

St. Paul; and he proceeds to ask, "Can we fail to believe that the magnificent conception of the Incarnation set forth in Philippians ii. 5-11 came from this source?" and adds that "Jesus Himself tells us that certain events of His life will stand for ever, such as that He is the Revelation of God the Father." A commonplace objection may be urged, that it is only by an arbitrary judgment that one "magnificent" passage is specially traced to a divine source, and that the same description could be given of other Pauline conceptions. It is suggested in another connexion that there is a stronger underlying agreement between Epistles and Gospels than we are sometimes led to expect, and more reference to the earthly life of Jesus than superficial readers discern; and the suggestion is strengthened by references to the words of certain New Testament scholars. St. Paul must have heard a version or versions of the Gospel history, but that earthly life was not of supreme importance to him. In the words of the late Prof. Caird: "For St. Paul, the whole meaning of the life of Jesus was gathered up in his death. He was determined not to 'know anything' in religion 'save Jesus Christ and him crucified.'"

*Life of William Edward Collins, Bishop of Gibraltar.* By Arthur James Mason. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is a remarkable Life of a remarkable man, which might easily have fallen into the hands of a biographer who would have been unable to resist the temptation of writing one of those cumbersome, closely printed two-volume Lives of which we have recently had a surfeit. Dr. Mason, on the contrary, has had the courage to compress all he has to say of Dr. Collins within 200 pages, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Bishop was an intimate friend of long standing for whom he had the greatest admiration.

Although Dr. Collins was only 44 years of age at the time of his death, the literary, scholastic, and administrative work that he managed to crowd into a score of years was something astounding. This book avoids even a dull paragraph. It cannot fail to be appreciated by the large numbers of people who were deeply attached to him, whilst not a few of those who thought they knew him best will be surprised to learn how large a share he had in guiding the contemporary history of the Church of England. The present Archbishop of Canterbury and several other leading prelates were constant in seeking his advice and judgment. Dr. Mason brings out effectively the Bishop's "almost womanlike power of attachment," combined with a strong man's intellect, a vigorous grasp of principles, and a determination to work unceasingly notwithstanding chronic ill-health.

When at Selwyn College, Cambridge, he gained a good place in the Mathematical Tripos, and won the Lightfoot University Scholarship. On his ordina-

tion in 1890 his title was a curacy at All-hallows, Barking. His health almost forbade the ordinary round of parish work, and the clerical staff of Allhallows were busily engaged in conducting missions and retreats, as well as in lecturing in different parts of the country. Into this work the young priest threw himself with avidity and marked success, but shortly afterwards he was summoned back to Cambridge as lecturer at Selwyn and St. John's. In 1893 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's College, London. The admirable way in which he discharged his duties is remembered with keenness by a large number of Churchmen. On his return to London his connexion with Allhallows, Barking, was resumed, and he became a resident member of the Clergy House in Trinity Square. So greedy was he for work that for a while he retained his connexion with Cambridge, running thither for two days each week to lecture at St. John's. "It is no exaggeration to say," remarks the Bishop of Exeter, then in charge of Allhallows, "that he did the intellectual work of three ordinary men."

In 1899 he undertook and admirably discharged the editing of all the ecclesiastical articles of the eleven supplementary volumes of the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' contributing the more important ones, such as the essay on 'The Anglican Communion.' Both at home and abroad he was engaged in work of most diverse kind. His historical powers were much appreciated by Bishop Creighton, and he was induced to write on several occasions for *The English Historical Review*. During all the time that he held the King's College Professorship, Dr. Collins was a constant reviewer of books in such papers as *The Guardian*, *The Saturday Review*, and *The Pilot*. In all this stress of work he kept a keen sense of humour, which doubtless helped to relieve the brain from over-study. He would sometimes astonish his colleagues at the Barking Clergy House by bursting out into a popular comic song which he had heard in the street.

In 1903, when he was only 36, the Archbishop pressed him to accept the bishopric of Gibraltar. His knowledge of Spanish, from long residence in Spain in childhood and youth, was a great help to him. His broadmindedness and kindness of heart made him a favourite, in many of his travels, with prelates of both the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. In 1908 he made a prolonged stay in England, and played a foremost part in the Pan-Anglican Conference. At the Lambeth Synod, which followed, the best judges considered Bishop Collins's influence second only to that of the Archbishop.

The death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, seemed to spur him to fresh efforts, and he worked arduously when in such a state of health that even strong men would have kept their bed. Eventually, in the spring of 1911, he died on board ship, when hurrying to keep a confirmation engagement at Smyrna.



## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

## Theology.

**Duhm (Bernhard), THE TWELVE PROPHETS,** a Version in the Various Poetical Measures of the Original Writings, translated by Dr. Archibald Duff.

A. & C. Black

This translation of 'The Twelve,' by Prof. Duhm of Basle, is a noteworthy addition to a series of publications exhibiting the contents and form of the Old Testament records as exactly as possible. The distinctive types used to differentiate the Prophets' original utterances from later additions greatly facilitate the study of the work, and the Introduction is both useful and illuminating.

**Gardner (Edmund G.), DANTE AND THE MYSTICS,** a Study of the Mystical Aspect of the 'Divina Commedia' and its Relations with some of its Mediaeval Sources, 7/6 net.

Dent

Mr. Gardner is supremely fitted for the work which he has here undertaken. He has not only a thorough knowledge of what he is fond of calling "the sacred poem," but he is also well read in the works of the mediaeval mystics, to which Dante was more indebted, as he shows, than has hitherto been generally realized. Mr. Gardner defines mysticism as "the love-illuminated quest of the supra-sensible" or "the absolute"; and with this definition he is certainly right in classing St. Augustine as a mystic, though the great Doctor of the West does not belong strictly to the Middle Ages. There are other chapters on the influence upon Dante of "Dionysius," St. Bernard, Hugh and Richard of St. Victor, St. Francis, and others. At the end an excellent useful Table of Parallel Passages, which must have cost much labour, illustrates the extent of Dante's debt to the earlier mystics.

**Gausson (L.), "THEOPNEUSTIA": THE PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES,** David Scott's Translation, re-edited by B. W. Carr, Fourth Edition, revised by J. P. Wiles, with Preface by Prof. Sayce, 1/6 net.

C. J. Thynne

There is also appended the Preface which Spurgeon wrote to the edition which he issued in 1888. The object of the book is to "set forth, establish, and defend" the Christian doctrine of Divine Inspiration, on the assumption that "no prophecy of Scripture admits of private interpretation."

**Jainism, in Western Garb, as a Solution to Life's Great Problems,** written by Herbert Warren, chiefly from Notes of Talks and Lectures by Virchand R. Gandhi, 1/

Madras, Minerva Press

The author, who was brought up in the Christian faith, after a long period of search found the most satisfactory solution to the problems of life in the Jain philosophy. In this book he sets forth clearly and well the aspects of Jainism from a layman's point of view.

**Laws (The) which Govern the Course and Destinies of Religions: A COURSE OF LECTURES,** 7/6 net. Year-Book Press

Lectures may be prepared, but not delivered, and the author of this volume, whose name is not given, confesses that only one of his lectures was actually delivered. He points out that comparative religion is concerned with comparative principles belonging to the constitution of creeds as deducible from their respective structures, and claims that the study he has made has to do with the common experiences of religions, "the adventures they

encounter in their ups and downs." Such a study, if exhaustive, implies an extensive investigation of the histories and politics of religions, and the lecturer points out that all he is able to do is to refer to books or other sources likely to furnish the necessary data, and, further, to supply inferences and lessons. While he does no more than he professes to do, he certainly deals with many subjects of supreme interest in general religious and ecclesiastical history. Among these subjects, under the title 'Working Agency,' are the Priest, the Prophet, the Woman, Scriptures, Rites, and United Worship.

**Majjhima Nikāya (The), THE FIRST FIFTY DISCOURSES FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE MEDIUM-LENGTH DISCOURSES OF GOTAMA THE BUDDHA,** freely rendered and abridged from the Pāli by the Bhikkhu Sīlācāra, Vol. I. "Publications of the German Pāli Society," 7/6 net.

Probsthain

This "freely rendered and abridged" translation of the first twenty-five "medium-length discourses" of the Buddha does not appeal to scholars; and, if it is to be regarded as a purely popular book for English readers, its treatment of the English language is certainly not such as can be commended. Thus, to confine our attention to pp. 2 and 3, it is scarcely proper to describe a monk in his spiritual career as "still under training" or as "supremely awake"; nor is it correct to divide the word "thinking" as "thin-king." The book abounds also in that jargon which seems to have a peculiar fascination for the neo-Buddhists. The titles given to the first, second, and last discourses, for instance, are suggestive of ludicrous ideas foreign to their true purport. If the Buddhist scriptures are to be commended to the serious attention of English readers, it must be by other methods than this.

**Maskelyne (J. N.), THE FRAUD OF MODERN "THEOSOPHY" EXPOSED,** 1/

Routledge

A concise and biting indictment of Theosophy, and particularly of the founder of the Theosophical Society, Madame Blavatsky, who is labelled "the greatest impostor in history," and of Mrs. Besant. We shall hope to see a reply as concise, because, if Mr. Maskelyne's statements are not true, they should be refuted in the interests of Theosophy, which to-day has so large a following. Mr. Maskelyne also offers an explanation of the miraculous rope-trick of the Indian jugglers, and makes some interesting observations on what may be termed the psychology of juggling.

**Rao (J. Shrinivasa), SOME FORGOTTEN TRUTHS OF HINDUISM.**

Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office

It is sometimes asked, What are the new doctrines of the Theosophical Society by which its existence can be justified? The author of this study points out the debt of gratitude which Hinduism owes to the Society, which has brought to light many hidden treasures of its literature.

## Law.

**Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation,** OCTOBER, 5/ net. John Murray

One of the most interesting features of the new number of the *Journal of Comparative Legislation*, always the most readable and useful of the legal periodicals, is Sir John Macdonell's article on 'The Foundations of Criminal Law,' in which he attributes the popularity of the new doctrines of punishment to such books and plays as 'Les Misérables,' 'Resurrection,' 'Crime and Punishment,' 'The Ballad of

Reading Gaol,' and Mr. Galsworthy's 'Justice.' As a further proof of the influence of literature upon law, Sir John Macdonell points out that Godwin's 'Justice' and 'Caleb Williams,' the most powerful satire upon the criminal law of the eighteenth century, had a like effect. Two other contributions showing the special value of the comparative treatment of legal and political questions are 'Eugenics and Legislation,' by Mr. Edward Manson, and 'Foreign Legislation and Labour Disputes,' by Mr. Norman Bentwich. For frontispiece this number of the *Journal* has a portrait of Lord Reay, whose achievements as an international lawyer and an Indian administrator are appropriately stated by Mr. Thomas Baty.

**Roman Laws and Charters,** translated, with Introduction and Notes, by E. G. Hardy, 10/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

In 1911 Dr. Hardy issued an annotated translation of six Roman laws passed in the later Republican age, and dealing mainly with the agrarian and municipal systems of the time. The volume now before us contains this book bodily, and adds to it—with distinct pagination and separate title-page—three laws concerned with the municipal system of the earlier Empire, and two utterances of the Emperor Claudius I. relating to the organization and citizenship of non-municipal units in North Italy and Gaul, similarly rendered into English with notes. The double title-page, pagination, and Index are somewhat inconvenient. But the contents possess a real unity, which the author hardly emphasizes enough, and which may make his work useful to others besides the Oxford undergraduates reading for Greats whom he had primarily in view. His translations, which are accurate and scholarly so far as we have tested them, will help even professed scholars through crabbed Latin, while his introductions and notes not only clear up difficulties, but also occasionally offer new explanations of old problems. One such occurs in the Introduction to the well-known speech of Claudius on the admission of certain Gauls to the Roman Senate. It has often been asked why, if these Gauls were already Roman citizens, as seems to have been the case, Claudius needed to ask the Senate's permission or approval before he admitted them to its ranks. Mommsen has given one answer, Pelham another; now Dr. Hardy advances a third. These Gauls, he points out, were not members of municipalities recognized by Rome as such. Therefore (he concludes) no provincials could become Roman senators unless they possessed membership of a recognized municipality—a *municipium* or a *colonia*. It is an ingenious theory. On the other hand, Dr. Hardy quotes no kind of evidence for it, and it accords ill with the fact that senators on their inscriptions mention usually the "tribe" to which they belong, but almost invariably omit the municipality. Nor does it seem necessary. The explanation given by Pelham remains, after all Dr. Hardy's criticisms, in our judgment, the best, and is in itself good.

## Poetry.

**Bunston (Anna), SONGS OF GOD AND MAN,** 3/6 net. Herbert & Daniel

The author shows both freshness and spirituality. Polished technique is combined with real feeling, and wherever one opens the book one lights upon some reflection of mysticism or some echo of passion that arouses sympathy. The second—and perhaps the better—half of the book is a collection of 'Songs of the Open Air.'

**"Chanticleer,"** PICKANINNIES, 1/ net.

Murray & Evenden

A collection of over 100 poems for, or about, children. Some are written in English, some in Scots dialect, some in baby language, with here and there a smattering of French, from which it will be seen that, whatever the paucity of ideas, there is a great variety in style. The book is amusing and inconsequent.

**Fetherston (Rev. Sir George Ralph), SONGS OF SUNLIGHT: VERSES FROM MANY LANDS,** 2/6 net. Nisbet

A collection of hymns and verses, some of which were published in 1875. They cover a good many years, the last being 'In Memoriam: William Booth.' They are pleasant to read, though the nobility of the sentiments expressed far outweighs the quality of the verse.

**Hancock (Augusta), DAINY VERSE FOR LITTLE FOLK,** 1/6 Nisbet

These verses are written in the right spirit, and should prove suitable for recitation by children in junior schools. Beyond that, they possess qualities of their own which should make them attractive to the average child-reader.

**Legouis (Emile), GEOFFREY CHAUCER,** translated by L. Lailavoix, 5/ net. Dent

The 'Chaucer' of M. Legouis (reviewed by us on July 1st, 1911, has by this time established itself as one of the best introductions to the study of our poet that have yet been written, and we welcome heartily an English edition of it from the hands of M. Lailavoix, which he modestly calls a translation. The editor has contributed a Preface on Chaucer in French literature, founded on Miss Spurgeon's work, but attaching more importance to eighteenth-century study of the poet than we should be disposed to do. His notes bring M. Legouis's text up to date in some points recently elucidated. The translation is good—indeed, the Preface reads more like a translation than the text; but M. Lailavoix ought to have indicated where he disagrees with the original author. Thus the last paragraph on p. 161 is not only not written by M. Legouis, but even gives advice directly contrary to that in the text—advice in which, it is true, we heartily concur. The frontispiece—the well-known Hoccleve portrait—is reproduced from an enlarged copy in the possession of Mr. John Munro.

**Pringle (Thomas), HIS LIFE, TIMES, AND POEMS,** edited by William Hay, 5/ net. Cape Town, J. C. Juta

A complete edition of Pringle's poems, with a new Biography based on the poet's own 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa,' which was bound up with his 'African Sketches,' published in 1834, and on two biographical memoirs published in 1835 and 1838 respectively. The poems in the present edition are printed as in that of 1819, when Pringle's works first appeared as 'The Autumnal Excursion, and Other Poems.' There are some useful "notes" on the poems by the editor.

**Sharland (Rose E.), VOICES OF DAWN OVER THE HILLS,** 1/ net.

Bristol, J. W. Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin & Marshall

"As I passed singing to the hill-tops of my desire, my songs received audience in the following Halls of the People: *The Daily Citizen, Daily Herald, Socialist Review,*" &c.,

says the Foreword to this book, which will advise the reader that the verses to follow are concerned with the Labour movement. They are written with a pleasant facility of style.

### Bibliography.

**Aberdeen Public Library, TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, 1911-12.**

**American Bibliographical Society Papers:** Vol. VI. 1911, 12/ net.

Illinois, University of Chicago Press; London, Cambridge University Press

Contains a paper read at the fourteenth meeting of the American Bibliographical Society at Pasadena, Cal., on May 19th, 1911, by Mr. Herbert E. Bolton, on the subject of 'Father Kino's Lost History, its Discovery and its Value'; one on 'A Bibliography of English Fiction in the Eighteenth Century,' by Mr. John M. Clapp, read at the annual meeting of the Chicago Chapter, April 30th, 1912; and a third by Mr. A. C. von Noë, on 'The New Classification of Languages and Literatures by the Library of Congress.'

**Bolton Public Library, CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE CENTRAL LENDING AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES: MUSIC AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY,** 2d.

**Phillips (D. Rhys), THE ROMANTIC HISTORY OF THE MONASTIC LIBRARIES OF WALES FROM THE FIFTH TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURIES (Celtic and Mediæval Periods),** 3/6 net.

15, Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea

The author of this little work, who is a member of the Welsh Bibliographical Society, is amply justified in his use of the word "romantic" in his title, for these papers, which are reprinted, with additions, from *The Library Association Record* for July and August, 1912, contain much that is absorbing apart from their historical interest. They deal with the Celtic and Mediæval Periods, and of the latter particularly the author gives a full survey up to the final dissolution of the monasteries in 1539.

### Philosophy.

**Deussen (Dr. Paul), THE SYSTEM OF THE VEDĀNTA,** according to Bādarāyana's Brahma-Sūtras and Āṇḍakara's Commentary thereon, set forth as a Compendium of the Dogmatics of Brahmanism from the Standpoint of Āṇḍakara, translated by Charles Johnston, 12/6 net. Luzac

Dr. Deussen's great work, 'Das System des Vedānta,' which was published in 1883, has become almost a classic. As an exposition of the pantheistic philosophy of Ancient India, as it was finally systematized and expounded by Āṇḍakara about 800 A.D., it may be expected to hold its place as a standard work for a long time to come. It has had to wait nearly thirty years for an English translator; but the rendering, now that it has at last appeared, is in every way satisfactory. It is accurate, as readable as can be expected of a treatise on Indian philosophy, and includes the whole of Dr. Deussen's book except the Preface. This omission is unfortunate, since it is in the Preface that the author explains his system of reference. In the English version the reader is left to discover this for himself, and until he comes to p. 37 he has no clue to the fact that the numerous quotations refer to the editions of the Sanskrit texts published in the "Bibliotheca Indica."

**Macmillan (R. A. C.), THE CROWNING PHASE OF THE CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY, a Study in Kant's Critique of Judgment,** 10/ net. Macmillan

Mr. Macmillan has succeeded in giving a lucid account of this most difficult part of Kant's philosophy. The references distributed through the work to Kant's own mental development make his position much clearer. We were surprised to find no bibliography.

### History and Biography.

**Burgess (James), THE CHRONOLOGY OF MODERN INDIA FOR FOUR HUNDRED YEARS FROM THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, A.D. 1494-1894,** 12/6 net. Edinburgh, John Grant

As a work of reference this book should prove invaluable to students of Indian history. It contains in chronological order the principal 'Fasti' of Indian history from the close of the fifteenth century to the close, or nearly so, of the nineteenth; and gives, in concise form, a survey of the chief events of that period.

**Echoes from the Border Hills: BEING THE REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE JOHN HYSLOP,** edited by his Son, Robert Hyslop, 2/6 net. Sunderland, Hills

These reminiscences by an old inhabitant of Langholm were written for the most part in his eighty-fourth year. They show quick observation and an excellent memory, and are set forth in an unpretentious colloquial style. Though for the most part of purely local interest, they contain many humorous stories and a fund of gossip on the ways of a past generation which will interest all who care for old days and customs.

**Hulbert (James Root), CHAUCER'S OFFICIAL LIFE,** a Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Department of English).

University of Chicago

This Dissertation is written with the avowed intention of contesting many of the points in Chaucer's official life as recorded by his biographers, particularly with regard to his relations with John of Gaunt and the significance of his annuities, offices, and diplomatic missions. The means employed by the author is that of a study of the lives of Chaucer's associates and a comparison of their careers with that of Chaucer himself, and he succeeds in making out an interesting, if not altogether convincing, case.

**Jackson (Edward), SKETCHES OF THE LIFE OF,** to which are added a Selection from his Letters, and Appreciations from Various Sources, edited by L. and K. Sykes, with a Preface by the Right Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, 3/ net. S.P.C.K.

This volume contains the biography, or partial biography, of a man of saintly life whose name is worthy to be remembered. His attractive personality is shown in a series of sketches, and his ministerial work in Leeds is described. While his theological position is not clearly defined, it is said that he held "sound principles" on Baptismal Regeneration, the Real Presence in the Eucharist, and the Apostolic Succession. The editors declare that they have good authority for believing that he was keenly coveted for the Roman Church, and could he have accepted her tenets, might have risen to a position of eminence. Canon Jackson had among his most frequent visitors the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chancellor Hatherley, Lord Grimthorpe, and W. E. Forster; and we learn that he not only influenced the last-named as to the main bases of national education, but also



had the draft Bill under consideration for criticism and suggestion. Yet we have but glimpses of the relations of the Canon with these notable persons; and the editors might have shown in him a man after the type of St. Bernard, who, with saintly devotion, was true to his spiritual calling, and did not neglect affairs of public life.

**Morison (E. F.), ST. BASIL AND HIS RULE: A STUDY IN EARLY MONASTICISM, 3/6 net.** Frowde

This book, the third in the "St. Deiniol's Series," will be of great interest and value to students of monasticism, and it is, besides, a story of real interest. Early in the history of the Church there was a strong monastic movement, but it was Basil who planted it on a firm foundation of rules, and became the "Father of Eastern Monasticism" and a powerful influence upon St. Benedict when he drew up his rules for the monks of the West. Basil was a man of learning and position, and his writings show a lively imagination. Humility and love were the keystones of his preaching, and his Rules breathe a tolerance that is worthy of study even to-day.

**Trevelyan (Sir G. O.), LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY, 1/ net.** Nelson

New edition of one of the masterpieces of biography.

**Verner (Col. Willoughby), HISTORY AND CAMPAIGNS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE: Part I. 1800-1809, 25/ net.**

Bale & Sons

"The history of a regiment," says the author, "like the history of a family, is usually of interest only to the few who belong to or are closely connected with it." But the present book should appeal to a far wider circle. With the story of the Rifle Brigade, or, as it was originally called, "The Rifle Corps," are interwoven many of the most stirring episodes of English history, and the author has painted his main theme on a broad canvas which is full of incident and colour. The Rifle Corps first made its name under Nelson at Copenhagen, when it was commanded by Col. Stewart, afterwards the close friend and biographer of the hero of Trafalgar. The regiment had, before that, received its baptism of fire on the Ferrol Expedition, but it was Copenhagen which set the seal upon its fame. The present book extends only as far as 1809, when the regiment fought with Sir John Moore at Corunna, and we shall await the next volume with interest. There are a number of illustrations and some excellent maps.

### Geography and Travel.

**Cave (Henry W.), THE BOOK OF CEYLON, being a Guide to its Railway System and an Account of its Varied Attractions for the Visitor and Tourist, 12/ net.** Cassell

This work, originally published five years ago, may be described as an expanded guide-book, with maps, and profusely illustrated from photographs. Whilst these are for the most part excellent and well chosen, they are responsible for the chief defect of the book from a traveller's point of view—its great weight; but as that does not seem to have prevented the appearance of a revised edition, no more need be said. Ceylon is full of all manner of interest: natural scenery, prolific vegetation, ancient cities, sport, and other attractions combine to make travel there delightful and suitable to many persons. To them a careful study of Mr. Cave's elaborate work may be com-

mended. Mr. J. P. Lewis contributes a description of Kandyan architecture.

**Kinglake (A. W.), EÖTHEN; OR, TRACES OF TRAVEL BROUGHT HOME FROM THE EAST, with an Introduction by S. L. Bensusan, and Designs by Frank Brangwyn, 12/6 net.** Sampson Low

The appearance of an attractive edition of 'Eöthen' is opportune at this juncture, when public interest in the lands described by Kinglake is strongly roused and craving information. Apart from its position as a classic of travel, deserving to be read by all who love good literature, the book provides a lively picture of the state of affairs existing in the Ottoman Empire before the Turks gave any serious thought to modern progress. It should dispel the notion which seems prevalent in certain quarters, that Turkish government of old was nothing but one long massacre of native Christians. Yet Kinglake was no lover of Mohammedans. Readers intimately acquainted with the scenes described will not fail to notice the tremendous changes which have taken place in the administration and the social life of Turkey since the work was written; while the life of Egypt, underneath the tourist and official surface, remains much the same.

In the short Introduction from the pen of Mr. S. L. Bensusan we find no new light on 'Eöthen' or its author; and Mr. Frank Brangwyn's illustrations (of undoubted excellence) suggest a lack of any special qualification for the task. We recognize the Pyramids and the Mosque El Akse; but the colour sketch entitled 'At the City Gate' figured in 'The Odd Volume' (1911) as 'The Gate of Tangier,' and others of these pictures show a definitely Moorish atmosphere. They are, however, admirably reproduced.

**Northern China, the Valley of the Blue River, Korea, 15/** Hachette

One of Madrolle's Guide-Books. A new edition, thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

### Folk-Lore.

**Cashen's (William) MANX FOLK-LORE.**

Douglas, Manx Language Society

An amusing collection of folk-lore and superstition by a man who was for nineteen years the Assistant Harbour-Master at Peel, and for seventeen years the custodian of Peel Castle, positions in which he naturally had excellent opportunities of indulging in this hobby. There are tales of giants and ghosts, of charms and omens; and one particularly interesting chapter deals with songs, sayings, and riddles. The songs, charming as they may be in Manx, necessarily lose much in a literal translation, but the "sayings" are old-world, though not always polite, as witness "An eel by his tail, as an Irishman by his word; slippery, very." The riddles are delightfully primitive, and would, we think, puzzle the most expert of guessers; for instance:—

The head of the living in the mouth of the dead,  
Three feet overhead,  
And two feet on the ground.

The answer is "Man with (three-legged) pot on his head."

### Education.

**Journal of Education, 1912, 7/6**

Rice

One of the older educational papers, the *Journal* holds its own well, and the year's number contains many interesting articles and discussions, access to which is made easy by a good Index.

**Masque (The) of Ancient Learning and its Many Meanings, a Pageant of Education from Primitive to Celtic Times, devised and interpreted by Patrick Geddes, 6d. net.**

Edinburgh, Patrick Geddes; and 2, More's Garden, Chelsea

The successful Masque which we have mentioned more than once in our 'Literary Gossip,' and which we noted as on the way to London on December 14th. The original Masque has now been developed into two—that before us, and another concerned with 'Medieval and Modern Learning.'

### Philology.

**Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, Vol. II. Part V., 1/ net.** Eaton Press

### School-Books.

**Bennett (T.), THE NEW ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK, 4d.** Blackie

A collection of the most difficult English words, arranged in fifty exercises. It would have been more useful for classwork if a better system of graduation in difficulty had been attained.

**Bennett (T.), THE NEW ENGLISH SPELLING AND DICTATION BOOK, 1/** Blackie

These fifty extracts from standard writers afford good material for dictation exercises, the more difficult words of each being set out also in columns.

**Daudet (Alphonse), LETTRES DE MON MOULIN, CONTES CHOISIS, 4d.**

A series of interesting stories in French of some difficulty for the average school class, with brief notes and questionnaire. One of "Blackie's Little French Classics."

**Fry (G. C.), JUNIOR GEOGRAPHY, 2/6**

University Tutorial Press

This little book is intended for junior and middle forms of schools. It is written for examination purposes, and suffers from the general defect of such books, which cut down explanations and descriptions to the bare minimum.

**Lay (Ed. J. S.), THE PUPIL'S BOOK OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK, Set III., combined with Arithmetic, and Needlework combined with Appliqué Work and Card-board Modelling, Book III., 5d.** Macmillan

This number of a useful series is intended for the upper divisions of girls' and mixed schools, and contains sufficient constructive work to form a two years' course. The illustrations of needlework are particularly practical.

**Verne (Jules), VOYAGE AU CENTRE DE LA TERRE, edited by C. W. Bell, 8d.** Blackie

This well-known story is published in pleasing form, with notes, a list of phrases, passages for retranslation, and vocabulary.

### Fiction.

**Bowen (Marjorie), A KNIGHT OF SPAIN, 6/** Methuen

The scene of this story is laid in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the hero being Don Juan of Austria, the son of Charles V. His short but exciting career furnishes good material for the author's vigorous style.

**Cannan (Gilbert), ROUND THE CORNER, being the Life and Death of Francis Christopher Folyat, Bachelor of Divinity and Father of a Large Family, 6/** Secker

Mr. Cannan's latest novel has a wider sphere of incident than its predecessors. Those biographies of solitary youths resemble

this only in the reiterated implication, now a platitude, that success and failure are inseparable. 'Round the Corner' is the history of a family and their father, and shows how one after another, six children are sucked under in the all-but-inevitable whirlpool of emotional maturity.

In 'The Way of All Flesh' Samuel Butler explained that, however great the superficial unlikeness between father and son, there was nevertheless, underneath it all, a fundamental and unalterable continuity. That is the teaching of the biologist. Mr. Cannan, on the other hand, regards his Folyat family with a sociologist's eye: here are so many individuals coming into necessary intercourse; how will they affect one another? His answer is that the father, as the least detachable of the *socii*, will be the most malleable component of the family, and he, more than any other, will react at critical moments to the various stages of development of his children. These grow up, and come into more or less severe contact with breakable commandments; but the children evolve, whereas the father changes, leaving life and nature further and further "round the corner."

The author's customary candour and an altogether unusual gift of phrasing combine to make this penetrating study of family relations a striking affair.

**Cross (Victoria), THE NIGHT OF TEMPTATION,** 6/ Werner Laurie

Granted beautiful, rich, perfect, passionate men and women, the author is capable of working out their destiny. It is more with her material that we have to quarrel than with her style.

**Gillies (E. Scott), A SPARK ON STEEL,** 6/ Long

A floridly written story of a girl who has two lovers—one on each side in the Franco-German War. The author has revised his proofs carelessly, and his pen has sometimes run away with him; for instance, we are told of one of the characters—a German officer—that "his heart was soft as melted butter."

**Merriman (H. S.), THE VULTURES,** 7d. net. Nelson

New edition of this excellent romance of political intrigue.

**Meynell (Viola), LOT BARROW,** 6/ Martin Secker

The development of Lot Barrow, a servant girl with a tragedy behind her—the nature of which is withheld for no reason until more than one hundred pages have been turned—can hardly be said to achieve consequence or consistency. Nor does the chief male character, with his philosophy concerning the unimportance of joy and sorrow, convince us—in fact, the lesser characters of the rustic drama live far more effectively than the principals.

**Necrede Malo, TREMENDAX, AN OPTIMISTIC RECORD,** 5/ net. Herbert & Daniel

The haphazard record of a young business mah, who, after a domestic quarrel, goes to sea and visits various parts of the world. His views and moralizings on things in general, plentifully scattered through the story of his adventures, do not strike us as arresting or original.

**Raythorne (Valerie), THE MYSTERY OF RUSHBROOKE,** 6/ Digby & Long

A weak, melodramatic story. One of the characters possesses "flashing sapphire eyes" with "thick, golden lashes," another "purple-black hair," while a third smiles a "cold, wintry smile."

## General.

**Bacon (Roger), PART OF THE OPUS TERTIUM** OF, including a Fragment now Printed for the First Time, edited by A. G. Little. Aberdeen, University Press

The last few years have done much to bring out the true extent of Roger Bacon's work. The popular legend—founded (it is true) on his own words, that in response to Pope Clement's invitation he wrote a long treatise on the science of mediæval times—the 'Opus Majus'; that he then wrote a compendium of this work embodying new treatises on alchemy and astrology—the 'Opus Minus'; and that, not satisfied with this, he composed another compendium with further digressions and explanations—the 'Opus Tertium,' the whole written without any assistance from previous works, and sent off to the Pope in the course of a few months—is plainly improbable, and we ourselves asked in these columns some fifteen years ago what proof there was that these volumes were ever completed or sent to the Pope. The only answer given accepted a statement of Bacon's intentions as a proof they were carried out. Since we wrote much has been done in the way of Bacon study, not only in the publication of unprinted works, but also by the discovery of two hitherto unknown portions of the 'Opus Tertium.' The first of these discoveries was made by Prof. Duhem, who recognized in a late MS., attributed to Alpetragius, a fragment of the book including its end. The second, now published by the British Society of Franciscan Studies, was made by Prof. A. G. Little in a MS. belonging to Winchester College, to which his attention was called by Dr. James.

Prof. Little's services to Bacon study are of long standing. His 'Grey Friars in Oxford' has been a constant incitement to mediæval students since its publication; he was a principal agent in the conversion of the Society of Franciscan Studies from a circle of drawing-room enthusiasts into an organization which has already issued, amongst other unpublished Franciscan tracts, two works of Bacon, not to speak of the constant help he has rendered to other workers in the same field. The portion of the 'Opus Tertium' which Prof. Little now prints comes between that published by Brewer and the portion printed by Prof. Duhem, which it overlaps. It shows conclusively that at least two forms of the 'Opus Tertium' existed, and does away finally with M. Duhem's proposed reconstruction of that work. What is more interesting still is to find Bacon seriously suggesting to the Pope the organization of magical studies by authorized persons—a suggestion which, if it ever came to the ears of Jerome of Ascoli, would certainly have warranted Bacon's condemnation by him for "certain suspected novelties." When we find this section existing in only one manuscript, and even then under another title, we may be convinced that some attention was given to its elimination from the ordinary collections of Bacon's works. The fragment itself is of considerable value in settling the canon of Bacon's writings, and is here accompanied by a summary in English, as well as by a complete Introduction and Index. The 'De Visu' referred to by Bacon is, we believe, Euclid's 'Optics.'

**Bacon's Essays,** Sydney Edition, edited by Sydney Humphries, 6/ net. Black

Mr. Sydney Humphries has followed in this edition of 'Bacon's Essays' the best typographical models of the eighteenth century, and has succeeded in producing a very fine book of its kind—one that it is

a pleasure to look at and handle as well as read. Mr. A. A. Turbayne's ornamental initials harmonize well with the Caslon type employed, and show considerable mastery over the elements of his composition, especially when it is remembered that each design appears in two forms—with a white and with a black background. Dr. Hagberg Wright has given or selected for this edition translations of the numerous Latin and other quotations in the 'Essays'; and a fine engraving of Bacon has been reproduced in photogravure. The text is that of 1673, collated with the 1625 edition. The design of the book—given the designer's ideal—will bear comparison with any modern work of its kind; the press-work is excellent, and the type is well set on the page. We should not have used the chapter-titles for head-lines; or, if that were thought desirable, we should have made them much smaller, and not included them in the scheme of the type-page. As it is, they distract the eye without emphasizing their position as the top line of the page. Mr. Humphries adds a bibliographical note of his previous essays in book-production, some of which have been noticed in our columns.

**Hibbert Journal (The),** JANUARY.

Williams & Norgate  
This number opens with a sound plea by Lord Haldane for the Civic University. The principle is accepted that English Universities, with their head-quarters in cities, are to be increased. He pleads that the education should be of the highest practicable type, broad-based on general culture, and not merely technical, designed as a means to material ends. "The best specialist can be produced only after a long training in general learning." Lord Haldane thinks that the standard of culture for the higher branches of the Civil Service should not be lowered, but the attainment of it should be made possible to all who are capable of it. Mr. George Coore writes on 'Modernism and Catholicism' from the point of view of "the plain Roman Catholic believer who realizes the difficulties of belief and the necessity for facing them." He contends that the religious consciousness of Catholic people will not find satisfaction in Modernism. Prof. Hugh Walker thinks the Labour revolt justified in the criticism it makes of present conditions, but inadequate in regard to the remedy it proposes. Less work and more wages might still leave men with unreformed lives—might, indeed, provide them with greater opportunities for drink and gambling and other things. Prof. Walker thinks that Ruskin and Morris were much nearer the centre of things when they insisted upon joy in work as the ideal. He regards this as largely a matter of organization, and makes several useful suggestions. Mr. Montefiore answers an indictment of Judaism by the Rev. G. H. Box, and Mr. A. Mitchell Innes has a striking article on 'Love and the Law: a Study of Oriental Justice.'

**O'Donnell (F. Hugh), A BORROWED PLUME OF 'THE DAILY NEWS': THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE BULGARIAN RISING IN 1876,** 6d. A. L. Humphreys

This description of the Bulgarian Atrocities first appeared in *The Spectator* of June 3rd, 1876, and the reason given by the author for now republishing it is to disclose the unfounded character of the "trumped-up pretensions" of *The Daily News* to the first announcement of the Rising, and the "meanness" of Gladstone in not making "known to England" the name of Mr. O'Donnell as the author of information of such supreme importance—information which he received through his paid agent in Vienna.



## Annals.

**Bodleian Library, Oxford, STAFF MANUAL, 1913.**

**Howe's Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1913, THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EDITION, 1/**

Longmans

**Post Office London Directory for 1913, with County Suburbs, 40/** Kelly's Directories

With the new year we receive, admirably bound for our special use, this indispensable mammoth, as we once called it. It is a triumph of lucid arrangement and accuracy in detail, which reflects the greatest credit on the publishers. Using it for a long term of years, we have never detected in it a serious inaccuracy, while the occasions on which it has fortified or corrected our memory are innumerable. It is full of curious details which might give hints to the writer of romance or the sociologist. The section of trades always interests us. We find one specimen each of firms who are Birch Rod Makers, Blood Driers, Bush or Bung Guard Manufacturers, and Mohair Merchants; three Metallic Book Makers; four Golf Ball Makers; seven Coffee Extract Manufacturers; nine Regalia Manufacturers; and fifteen Paper Bag Makers. The Memory Experts whom, we think, we have noted in former years, do not appear. Probably today nobody cares to remember anything.

## FOREIGN.

### Poetry.

**Jouve (P.-J.), PRÉSENCES (POÈMES, PREMIÈRE SÉRIE).** Paris, Crès & Cie.

The author has considerable psychological skill and powers of description, but these are not sufficient to make a poet.

**Spetz (Georges), LÉGENDES D'ALSACE, 3fr. 50.** Paris, Perrin

The author has succeeded in his task of translating these old legends into modern French verse. The legends themselves are well worth the trouble of preserving; and the author has increased the value of the book by an historical appendix, with notes on the legends, and bibliographies.

### History and Biography.

**Hobohm (Martin), MACHIAVELLI'S RENAISSANCE DER KRIEGSKUNST, 2 vols., 30m.** Berlin, Curtius

This subject was set for a prize essay by the Faculty of Philosophy of the Berlin University. The subject is more of historical than military interest, as strategy has been altered out of all recognition with the advent of modern weapons. It was one of Machiavelli's objects to set up a militia in place of the then existing bodies of mercenaries. His attempts and failures are here discussed in considerable detail. We may congratulate the author on the thoroughness with which he has accomplished his task. The book would have been rendered more complete by the inclusion of a map and tables of statistics, though we are thankful for a complete Bibliography of the subject.

**Hugo (Victor), ACTES ET PAROLES: DEPUIS L'EXIL, 2 vols., 1/ net each.** Nelson

**Pinchia (Emilio), L'IMPRESA DI TRIPOLI, DIARIO POLITICO: IL PRIMO PERIODO, Settembre, 1911-Marzo, 1912; IL SECONDO PERIODO, Aprile-Giugno, 1912, 5 lire each.**

Milan, Società Editrice 'Avanti!'

This book, which consists largely of extracts from newspapers, many of them written

by the author, possesses a certain interest as a commentary upon the Tripoli campaign from the point of view of the anti-Imperialist minority, of which little has been heard in England. Signor Pinchia is a deputy, and, like Prince Teano, the distinguished historian of Islam, who is a deputy for Rome, he opposed the war, not only because he considers it wrong on principle, but also because he believes the new province will always be a useless drain on the treasury. Libya, we are told, is totally unsuited to a European population, while only a fraction of the land is cultivable, owing to lack of water. Its products are similar to those of Southern Italy, with which they will compete, thus helping to aggravate, rather than to solve, the problem of the South. While praising the bravery of the troops, he criticizes the conduct of the campaign, and ridicules the flaming accounts of Italian victories in the nationalist press, the total numbers of the enemy reported killed far exceeding the entire population of the country. He gives ample proof of the misery caused at home by the war, and declares that the much-vaunted prosperity of Libya since the Italian occupation is due almost entirely to the presence of a large army. The collapse of the Turkish power has falsified many of Signor Pinchia's forebodings, and it must be confessed that the picture he draws is not alarmingly black. As to the future, time alone can show whether the annexation of Tripoli will be justified by its results. The book comes from the press of the Socialist *Avanti!*

### Geography and Travel.

**Lanson (Gustave), TROIS MOIS D'ENSEIGNEMENT AUX ÉTATS-UNIS, 3fr. 50.**

Paris, Hachette

Prof. Lanson was sent by the University of Paris to lecture for the Winter Term, 1911, at Columbia University, and the present book is a record of his experiences and impressions. Although he was very busy during his stay (he delivered more than sixty lectures during the space of four weeks), he nevertheless found time to study the people of New York and the East. His impressions are rather more favourable than those of most travellers.

**Leclercq (Jules), AUX SOURCES DU NIL PAR LE CHEMIN DE FER DE L'UGANDA, 4fr.** Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The fact is remarkable that it is only fifty years ago that Speke discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza—the travels of Livingstone and Stanley are within the memory of many men. In 1884 it took Joseph Thomson four months to reach the Lake; now, thanks to the Uganda Railway, it can be reached in three weeks from Marseilles. This book is a spirited record of a journey by rail from Mombasa to the Lake and of a cruise round the Lake. It contains several photographs and a map of the railway. We can recommend it to the general reader as a faithful picture of Uganda.

**Maurel (André), PAYSAGES D'ITALIE: I. DE FLORENCE À NAPLES, 3fr. 50.**

Paris, Hachette

This, the fifth of M. Maurel's popular Italian travel-books, hardly possesses the novelty of the first series of his 'Little Cities of Italy,' where he had a theory of his own concerning the political history of the peninsula to work out. He is most successful when dealing with less familiar ground—with Pienza, for instance, with

which he couples the story of Pius II., for his interest is primarily historical. He does not pretend to give us a systematic guide-book, but he writes with charm, and the individuality of his outlook makes his footsteps pleasant to follow. The best chapters in this volume are those on Ostia, Anzio, and the desolate Roman shore round the mouth of the Tiber. In spite of his excellent account of Conradin's defeat at Astura, M. Maurel's heart is in ancient Rome rather than in mediæval Italy. Astura appeals to him first as the starting-point of Cicero's flight, and it is in his company that our author visits the chief towns on the Appian Way as far as Gaeta, ending his journey at the spot where the great orator met his death.

## General.

**Lessing (Otto Eduard), MASTERS IN MODERN GERMAN LITERATURE, 4m.**

Dresden, Reissner

After a useful chapter on 'Modern Literature in Germany,' Herr Lessing gives separate sketches of the lives and work of Von Liliencron, Dehmel, Hauptmann, Holz, and the brothers Mann. Written in English and printed in Germany, the book would have gained much by revision of the proof-sheets at the hands of some English friend. The author's command of our language is praiseworthy, yet it hardly does justice to the penetrating quality of his judgment or the comprehensiveness of the principles which underlie his criticism. The studies of Hauptmann and Holz strike us as particularly good; and the book, as a whole, a useful addition to a scanty literature.

**Reynier (Gustave), LES ORIGINES DU ROMAN RÉALISTE, 3fr. 50.** Paris, Hachette

Readers of 'Le Roman sentimental avant L'Astrée' will be prepared to welcome a new literary study from its author's hands. This time he deals with the realistic elements in mediæval and Renaissance French fiction. The sense he attaches to the word "realism" is that of a style which keeps as near as possible to life, rendering its complexity and its logic, not by an accumulation of useless details, but by choosing the characteristics of the individual and the circumstances which explain his doings. It is opposed equally to excessive simplification and to exaggeration. As an absolute realism, that "grand art scientifique et impersonnel" cannot exist; it is interesting to watch the various stages of approximation to it reached in different times, the degree to which the element of observation enters into composition. After a brief chapter on Petronius and Apuleius, justified by their influence on seventeenth-century literature, and a survey of the realistic element in 'Reynard the Fox' and the *Jabliaux*, M. Reynier studies in a series of essays of outstanding merit the 'Quinze Joies de Mariage,' 'Petit Jehan de Saintré,' the 'Decameron' and the 'Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles,' Rabelais and Noël du Fail, the 'Heptameron' and the 'Celestine.' The appreciation of La Salle's famous romance is one of the best pieces of criticism in a book where every chapter is good and interesting. M. Reynier does not take the view that the author is conscious of the decadence in the spirit of chivalry which he conveys to us, or that any criticism of it was intended. Readers who are unfamiliar with the literature M. Reynier deals with may be assured that he makes no demand on special knowledge, and they will find his volume an excellent introduction to a period of French literature often overlooked.

# ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS held its annual Conference in St. Paul's School, Hammersmith, on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th inst. Great enthusiasm was evinced in the gatherings, as, in addition to the usual interest felt by members in the important topics under discussion, the Association was congratulating itself on the fact that it had completed the twenty-first year of its existence.

The question of Superannuation for Teachers in Secondary Schools has long been one of the chief aims of the Association, and the Executive Committee is to be congratulated on the fact that success is apparently attained. Teachers in public elementary schools have, since 1898, enjoyed the meagre benefits of a scheme which has recently been much improved; but there has been no provision for secondary teachers. The scheme now under consideration by a Departmental Committee was approved as to its main principles by the Association, although the benefits to be conferred are poor indeed compared with the treatment of teachers by Germany and other countries. By the scheme the teacher and the State contribute to the Fund; men may retire at sixty years of age and women at fifty-five, retirement being compulsory at sixty-five; the minimum pension is to be £100. The Association advocates that the scheme should apply, not only to "recognized," but also to all "efficient" schools.

Mr. J. C. Isard (Leys School, Cambridge), the newly elected Chairman of the Association, presided over the General Meeting.

Mr. S. E. Winbolt (Christ's Hospital), retiring President, moved the adoption of the Annual Report, and reviewed the work accomplished in the past year. He remarked that the Association, now in its twenty-second year, was stronger and more progressive than ever, the membership having increased by just over 1,000; funds were in a healthy condition; the committees were well attended and efficient. The work was growing so rapidly that some system of redistribution would be necessary to prevent overworking of the active and willing members. "Decentralization" would be the watchword.

Of the numerous topics of the year, the most important, and that which had given the liveliest satisfaction to members, was the formation of the Registration Council, on which Mr. A. A. Somerville had been chosen to serve as the representative of the Assistant Masters' Association. That Council's work had hardly begun, but it was the earnest wish of the Association that all parties in the Council might be able to pull together for the furtherance of professional solidarity and efficiency. The history of the Registration movement since the Forster (No. 2) Bill of 1869 showed that the conditions of a Register which was to be a success must, for some years, be of a mild, permissive, and inclusive character.

On the subject of Superannuation also the Association took moderate views, in the hope that the sweet reasonableness of its demands would smooth the way for the Government. It was willing to believe that only modest benefits could at first be looked for in the shape of retiring allowances; but at the same time it hoped that the premiums asked would not be such as to weigh too heavily on poorly paid teachers. When a profession was so poorly paid as that of teachers in secondary schools—and of that

the Board of Education statistics published a year ago were tangible proof—was it not perfectly natural that the offer of any benefits, even of pensions, should be scanned very closely by the intended recipients, who could not for a moment contemplate diminution of their present meagre emoluments, even for Elysium thirty years hence? In these circumstances the two resolutions on Superannuation were strikingly moderate. The Association felt lively satisfaction at the fact that its pioneer work in that direction for many years past was soon likely to culminate successfully.

Referring to the Report of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools, the speaker announced that the policy of the Association was to advocate as widely as possible the adoption of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee, and that meanwhile the Federal Council was pressing for a Conference on the subject, to be called by the Board of Education.

On the subject of Tenure Mr. Winbolt declared that there was much room for improvement. In the first place, appointments should be awarded to the best men; to secure this, more publicity should be given when vacancies occurred. Reasonable services should be agreed upon, including a fairly definite understanding as to extraneous duties. Assistant masters should, in the case of dismissal, have the right of being heard by the governing body, a principle already recognized by some of the more progressive local authorities. There were still cases of arbitrary treatment of assistants, but they looked forward to a time when their work would be done in a more genial atmosphere of freedom and independence. Were they much better off in salaries than they were ten years ago? When week after week he glanced down the advertisements in *The Athenæum*, he was forced to doubt it. The salary scale advocated by that Association was £150, rising by automatic yearly increments of at least £10 to £300, and then by yearly increments of £15 to at least £450.

In one sphere of their efforts progress had been remarkable. Never in the history of the Association had such enthusiasm and activity been brought to bear as in the formation of the Secondary, Technical, and University Teachers' Insurance Society, now comprising nine Associations of secondary teachers, with a membership of about 9,000.

The Association had attained its majority in October last, and to celebrate that auspicious event they had created the Teachers' Orphans Scholarship Fund. They had already 200l. to the credit of the fund, and the offer of a few scholarships in good secondary schools. Large and successful meetings had been held with the idea of forming a Federation of Secondary Teachers, and the Association must strive to make the project an accomplished fact.

It was satisfactory to note that their relations with the Head Masters' Association had been cordial, and they had to thank them among other things for making an inquiry as to what special facilities existed in schools for the education of children of assistant masters. The prospects of the Association were particularly rosy. There was much work craving to be done, and an increasing number of keen and able men to do it. They lived in goodwill towards their neighbours, and that state of things spelt, in golden letters of the largest size, the word "Prosperity."

Mr. G. H. Heath (Mercers' School) having seconded the motion, the Report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman moved:—

"That this Association is of opinion that for present teachers the regulations for admission to the Register should provide: (a) That two years' satisfactory experience in recognized schools, or in such schools as may be approved by the Registration Council, be accepted as a qualification; (b) That masters in recognized secondary schools, or in such schools as may be approved by the Registration Council, who have not completed two years' service when the Register is established, be eligible for registration when three years have been completed; (c) That all teachers who can show evidence of ten years' satisfactory service in secondary schools be admitted to the Register."

He advocated lenient treatment of present teachers, but a raising of the standard for admittance in future years.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Eton) moved:—

1. "That this Association considers that no system of pensions for secondary teachers will be satisfactory which does not provide: (a) That the proportion of the contributions paid by the State be at least as high as in the case of elementary teachers; (b) That the pension be of 100l. per annum at least for men at sixty years of age, after thirty-five years of recorded service." 2. "That the contributors to the scheme should be the State and the teachers only."

The speaker referred to the famous report of Mr. Sadler, who drew public attention to the conditions of secondary education in Germany, and to our deficiencies from the teaching point of view. The report of the Committee of the Association appointed to inquire into the economic side of secondary education in Germany and elsewhere had impressed public bodies, particularly the Board of Education. As an outcome they had had interviews with the Board of Education, and the Departmental Committee had invited witnesses from their own and other Associations. In moving these resolutions, he urged that they wanted a national scheme to embrace all schools, and one which would permit of free transfer from any one school to any other, and from any one district to any other. They had advocated the inclusion of all schools pronounced to be efficient. Teachers would be tied to a district if the local authorities or governing bodies became contributors. They also thought that the contributions should be returnable in case of death occurring before the retiring age was reached.

Mr. J. E. Mallin (Strand School), in seconding, referred to the scheme as a beginning. They had secured the acceptance of the principle. But in Germany a teacher received without contribution from himself 100l. per annum after fifteen years' service, in addition to which there was provision for widows and orphans.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. T. Hankin (King's College School, Wimbledon) proposed, and the Rev. W. A. P. Mason (Perse School, Cambridge) seconded, the following motion, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this Association approves of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools; expresses its gratification that the Committee finds reform possible without adding to the clerical duties of schoolmasters; and recommends the Executive Committee to advocate as widely as possible the adoption of the recommendations."

Mr. J. Hart-Smith (Battersea Polytechnic) proposed, and Mr. F. P. Owen (White-chapel Foundation) seconded:—

"That the Executive Committee be requested to circulate all Boards of Governors and Education Committees in the country to the effect that, before the dismissal of an assistant master or the stoppage of his annual increment of salary be determined upon, he shall have the right to be heard by the Governors of the school."

The motion was carried.



Mr. J. V. Saunders (Hymers College, Hull) moved, and Mr. P. E. Martineau, a private tutor with considerable scholastic experience, seconded, a resolution giving approval to the scheme for establishing scholarships for the children of deceased members of the Association. This was carried unanimously.

After a short discussion on 'School Records,' the Conference terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

#### L.C.C. CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of this body was held at Birkbeck College, and, if a hall of three times the floor space had been available, it would not have been too large for the morning session of Thursday in last week. Never, probably, in the history of education has there been such interest manifested as in what is rightly called the Montessori method, although the honour of its discovery is due to two eminent physiologists.

Already on the Continent and in America schools are being founded in imitation of the Children's Home at Rome. The idea underlying the practice in the Montessori schools differs from that in Kindergartens in that the education is wholly self-acquired—the teacher in such schools is called a director, a title to some extent indicative of her function. The child acquires by experiments with selected objects (called didactic material) sensory and muscular controls and a power of reacting on its environment much more quickly than by less physiological methods. Of course there is much in the practice of the best Kindergartens that both anticipates and goes beyond that of the Children's Homes, and it is the consciousness of this difference and rivalry that has provoked in letters and debate a sharp critical cross-fire. Whatever may be the result of this battle of methods, it cannot fail to make each combatant look to the trustworthiness of his entrenchments and weapons.

Madame Puyol-Sérgalas, who is the director of a Montessori School in Paris, opened the discussion with an account of her own practice and ideals. She sprinkled her address with many bright *obiter dicta*. Many must have felt her "Let us not endeavour to live the child's life for him," a well-merited reproach to teachers and parents who will persist in regarding children as immature men and women, whom they resemble as little as tadpoles do frogs. She added two other sentences to show her attitude and to leave us to infer how little her pupils are subjected to the ordinary discipline: "We have tried to make the child think our thoughts." "Do not teach too much."

The philosophers are at work analyzing Dr. Montessori's "liberty," of which in her book she speaks much. They will find that liberty is a complex idea, made up of specific liberties, and that there can be no absolute liberty in an organized society, for where there is consciousness there will be inhibitions, and where there are inhibitions there must be curtailment of certain liberties. Possibly Dr. Montessori in her next book will clarify and knit more closely her theory of liberty, which is scarcely adumbrated in her first book.

Friday morning was devoted to the discussion of Attention. Prof. J. W. Adamson took for the title of his paper 'Attention:

the Child's Point of View.' His main argument was that since a child's actions were always purposive, it would only attend to a lesson or thing if it felt that by doing so it would realize some purpose. Mr. Burt emphasized the fact that hitherto attention had been considered from an intellectual rather than from an emotional and instinctive point of view. During his remarks he referred to Dr. Sigmund Freud's studies in psycho-analysis (mentioned recently by *The Athenæum* in noticing a special Medical Part for November last of the *Proceedings* of the Society for Psychical Research), and asserted that if the varying healthy emotions and instincts of a child were repressed, they would reappear later in a diseased form. Mr. Pear, taking "attention" to mean awareness, gave an account of experiments proving that attention was really a bundle of attentions, and that the "span of apprehension" was far less than was commonly imagined. The three lecturers never once encroached on each other's domain, and must have left the impression on their audience that a knowledge of modern experimental psychology is as necessary for the outfit of a teacher as clubs are to a golfer. Indeed, the science of psychology will only become exceedingly delicate and valuable when collaboration between teacher and psychologist is much closer and more general.

Dr. Kimmins, the organizer of these lectures, deserves high praise for allotting one session of each Conference to expert psychologists. The lectures at the Conference last year on faculty psychology were most startling and illuminating, since they threw into apparent discredit the culture theory of education, on which has been based for 400 years the practice of all public schools. Even now many eminent teachers are still woefully ignorant of the findings of German and American psychologists in this subject. How often are prize-day speeches garnished by the supposed truism that the ancient classics are the finest instrument yet known for producing general culture! It is of little use telling these gentlemen that you cannot learn one subject by studying another, or that the flow-over from one study to another is surprisingly little.

It is difficult to know what further papers to mention when all were equally good. Prof. Leonard Hill gave some hints on the keeping of one's health. "You cannot tell by reference to a thermometer," he said, "whether a room is comfortable to sit in." Members of Parliament have not yet discovered that, although the temperature of the House is kept at 63° F., it is not comfortable. Some day they will learn that what is wanted to carry off the waste materials of the body is that the air shall be kept in fairly quick circulation by means of fans.

Mr. A. J. Green, the head master of an open-air school, told of the wonderful effects on the physique and brain of slum children due to good food, exercise, and sleep in the open air; and Mr. Daniell had widely distributed a report on the influence of school-books on eyesight, and indicated the defects of type and paper of textbooks in general use.

All the papers will be printed verbatim and collected into a single pamphlet, and accordingly readers interested may have the whole speeches before them, which are more satisfactory than summaries or extracts.

F. K.

\* \* Further Conferences will be noticed in our columns next week.

#### BIRTHPLACE OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

*The Athenæum* has frequently printed notes about Samuel Pepys. So far as I have ascertained, the birthplace of the diarist has never been fixed, claims being made both for Brampton (near Huntingdon, where some early schooldays were spent) and London. When I was searching the records of St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street, Mr. A. W. Peart, the parish clerk, directed my attention to an entry in the register of christenings which, I think, goes far to settle the point. It is as follows, the page being headed 1632:—

"March 3.—Samuell, sonn to John Peapis, wyef Margaret."

The register passes direct from March 25th, 1632, to March 26th, 1633, and in modern reckoning the date of the christening is, of course, March 3rd, 1633. Samuel Pepys was born on February 23rd, 1633, and there are many surrounding circumstances which indicate that the infant then christened must have been the diarist, and none other.

John Pepys was his father; Margaret Pepys was his mother. The spelling differs from that commonly used, but the name was spelt in various forms in the diarist's lifetime (as below). The family had many associations with St. Bride's Church, and a passage in which Samuel Pepys records the burial of his brother Thomas is important:

"1663[4]. March 18th.—To church, and, with the grave-maker, chose a place for my brother to lie in, just under my mother's pew. But to see how a man's bones are at the mercy of such a fellow, that for sixpence he would, as his own words were, 'I will jostle them together, but I will make room for him'; speaking of the fulness of the middle aisle, where he was to lie; and that he would, for my father's sake, do my brother, that is dead, all the civility he can."

Although the Diary does not name the particular church alluded to, that it was old St. Bride's is shown by the entry in the burial register there of the same date:—

March 18, 1663[4].—Mr. Thomas Pepyes.

In St. Bride's Churchyard Samuel Pepys's younger brothers and sisters were buried, as the diarist recalls in a passage under the previous day's date:—

"To my brother's again, preparing things against to-morrow; and I have altered my resolution of burying him in the churchyard among my young brothers and sisters, and bury him in the church, in the middle aisle, as near as I can to my mother's pew. This costs me 20s. more."

No one who recalls the fearful state of the roads at the time, and the difficulties of travelling, can imagine that the parents brought their eight-days-old infant from Huntingdon to be christened in London. Another passage occurs in the Diary, of no great significance standing alone, which in the light of the above facts indicates, I think, that Fleet Street itself, or some one of its immediate byways, may justly claim the honour of having been the birthplace of Samuel Pepys. With "young Mitchell" he rambled about on January 6th, 1667, seeing London, still mostly in ruins after the Great Fire. They began at the baker's house in Pudding Lane where the Fire originated, going all along Thames Street, by Blackfriars, Ludgate, and Bridewell—"and so to look about St. Bride's Church and my father's house, and so walked home."

John Pepys had retired from London to Brampton some years before the Fire occurred. There is something fitting in this intimate association of the gossip with the modern street of newspapers. I printed the entry of the christening in my recent book, 'Fleet Street in Seven Centuries,' but in that long volume the passage seems to have escaped the notice of reviewers. *The Athenæum* will give the matter greater publicity.

WALTER BELL.

## THE LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

The University, St. Andrews, Jan. 4, 1913.

ON December 21st I wrote in your columns, complaining of the uncivilized treatment of a foreign savant at Lichfield Cathedral Library. Dean Savage has now replied (January 4th), and startles me by the statement, which I can hardly believe to be serious, that the harsh law was passed in consequence of my defective "expression of appreciation" at a visit to the Library in March, 1910, when the Chapter Clerk "gave up the day to attend on me, and no fee was charged."

The Chapter Clerk, in whose office I studied the St. Chad MS. from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.30 on March 30th, was so extremely kind that, if I failed to express appreciation of his kindness, I am guilty indeed. Of course I did not know then that he was "giving up the day"; for he worked at his desk at one end of the room, while I worked silently at the other end of the room. But I hope that, both by my expressions of thanks to him at Lichfield, and by the letter of thanks which I dispatched immediately on my return home, I showed that I was at least not wholly ungrateful. I was glad to have subsequently the opportunity of being of some slight service in giving information, for which he wrote, about a book which dealt with the MS. When my own book appeared, I sent a copy to the Library (but perhaps the Dean will say "that was the most unkindest cut of all"!); and, when at Lichfield, I bought "for the good of the house" (for I needed only one of them) all the photographs of the MS. sold for the benefit of the Library by the Cathedral officials. The sum charged for these half-dozen photographs would appreciably increase the Library funds. No! I think the Dean's statement about me (if he means it seriously) is untrue.

His statement about Dr. Zimmermann's visit is also defective in candour. He says: "Dr. Zimmermann came to Lichfield in August, 1911, at the most inconvenient season of the whole year." Now Dr. Zimmermann wrote to the Library in July, asking what time would be convenient, and received answer that any day after July 31st would suit. He went, accordingly, on August 1st, was welcomed by the Assistant Librarian, Rev. Edward Bradley (who apparently knew nothing of the harsh library law), had a preliminary two hours' inspection of the MS., and left under a promise of fuller facilities on the next day. It was on the next day that the methods became uncivilized (August 2nd), when the Dean appeared on the scene. At first permission for further study was peremptorily refused; then, after much pleading by the unfortunate savant, two hours were conceded, on payment of a guinea, and also of a second guinea for the two hours of the preceding day. Does the Dean really plead that this treatment of a distinguished foreigner was a piece of revenge for some supposed slight which I, all unwittingly, had passed on the Library eighteen months before?

What I most miss in the Dean's letter is an attempt to explain why the custodians of a library should be so cruelly regardless of the interests of learning and research.

W. M. LINDSAY.

## THE BOOK SALES OF 1912.

### PART II.

ANOTHER class of books which of late years has become more and more in request consists of copies of the English classics having inscriptions in the handwriting of their authors. Bare signatures are better than nothing, though the comparative ease with which they can be imitated has robbed them of a great deal of the interest they would otherwise possess. *The Athenæum* of April 27th (p. 468) reported the sale of the library of the late Louisa, Lady Ashburton, which contained many presentation copies from Browning, Carlyle, Froude, Tennyson, and other lights in the modern world of literature. The copy of 'The Princess' which Tennyson had given to Carlyle realized as much as 46*l.*, the inscription "T. Carlyle from A. Tennyson" constituting the magic touch that glorified it. Books by Carlyle and others presented by him to Lady Ashburton were numerous, and one of the latter fetched 53*l.* This was 'A Discourse on the Death of Marshal Keith' as translated by Formey, and printed at Edinburgh in 1764. It was inscribed "The Lady Ashburton; T. C. (Chelsea Jan. 7, 1861)," and had a number of manuscript notes and additions in the same hand. It is not necessary to elaborate the reasons investing books of this character with increasing interest, for they are sufficiently obvious. Mr. J. Rogers Rees once wrote a well-remembered work entitled 'The Diversions of a Bookworm,' and one of his chapters—'The Loved Books of some Other Folks'—breathes the same spirit which inspires every one who holds these inscribed volumes more eloquent than words.

On April 18th Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold for 128*l.* a series of the reports of the proceedings at the Anniversary Festivals of the General Theatrical Fund. There were not many pamphlets in the series, but one of them contained the report of the Thirtieth Festival, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on March 29th, 1858, Thackeray being in the chair. Only two or three copies of this are known, and one of them, it may perhaps be remembered, was in the Thackeray Exhibition held in the old Charterhouse in June and July, 1911. It consists of 36 pages in yellow wrappers, with the title repeated on the front cover.

The library of "A Collector" (probably Mr. Edward Henry Hill, as nearly all the volumes contained his book-plate), dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby on May 9th, contained a large variety of books illustrated by Rowlandson, Alken, the Cruikshanks, "Phiz," H. and W. Heath, and John Leech, as well as a number of eighteenth-century French books closely identified with the names of Eisen, De Longueil, Marillier, and other equally celebrated artists of the period (see *Athen.*, May 18th, p. 566). Given the right illustrator and the right date, works of this class have even yet a great future, provided they are in good condition and have not been rebound and cut down, as is too often the case.

The portion of the library of the late Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker sold by Messrs. Sotheby on May 17th contained, as might be expected, a large selection of botanical works, many written by himself and by his father, Sir W. J. Hooker.

The library of the late Mr. Charles Letts, sold by Messrs. Hodgson on June 3rd and four following days, comprised an extensive series of modern books, including the "Edinburgh Edition" of Stevenson's Col-

lected Works, with the Appendix and Graham Balfour's 'Life,' 1894-8, 56*l.* (original buckram); the *Édition de Luxe* of George Meredith's Works, 32 vols., 8vo, 1896-8, 17*l.* (half buckram); the *Édition de Luxe* of Kipling's Works, with 'Departmental Ditties,' 27 vols., 8vo, 1897-1900, 27*l.* (art cloth); the "National Edition" of Dickens's Works, 40 vols., 8vo, 1906-8, 27*l.* 10*s.* (folded, with the cloth cases for binding); and a lengthy series of books illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, comprising 46 vols., 58*l.* 5*s.* (as issued). This was a very good library of its kind, as was that of the late Mr. Charles J. Wertheimer, sold at Christie's on June 5th, though it was not nearly so extensive. The features of the latter sale were Bode and De Groot's *Complete Works of Rembrandt*, *Édition de Luxe* (limited to 75 copies), 8 vols., 1897-1906, folio, 105*l.* (original wrappers); and Graves and Cronin's 'Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds' (limited to 125 copies), 4 vols., 1899-1901, 4to, 48*l.* 6*s.* (half morocco gilt, as issued). During the last ten or a dozen years modern "Books about Art" have fairly eclipsed "Books about Books," to the unqualified disgust of bibliographers in general, whether they belong to that thorough school which discourses of incunabula and variations of type and format or to that less responsible body which appeals to the people rather than to Caesar. For once these two schools are in much the same position, and united by a common affliction, though there are signs of a change in this respect. Unless these signs are altogether misleading, there will soon be plenty of "Books about Books."

On June 5th Messrs. Sotheby began the eight days' sale of the second portion of the Huth Library (C to D), the total sum realized for this small portion of the collection being 30,169*l.*, making with the part (A to B) sold in November, 1911, nearly 81,000*l.* On this showing, it is hardly likely to come up to the monetary standard of the Hoe Library, though it must be remembered that all the Shakespeariana were sold privately *en bloc*, and that a number of extremely important and valuable books were selected by the Trustees of the British Museum in accordance with the terms of the will of Mr. A. H. Huth. Students and collectors have long been familiar with the Huth Library through the Catalogue published in 1880, and Messrs. Sotheby used that Catalogue as the basis of the one they prepared, revising and amplifying it throughout, in order to include in it, as far as possible, the latest results of bibliographical research. The result has been, so far, not so much a catalogue, in the sense in which that word is usually understood, as a very valuable work of reference, full of detail and accurate to a nicety, reflecting the greatest credit upon every one connected with its production.

Accounts of the sale of this second portion of the Huth Collection will be found in *The Athenæum* of June 15th and 22nd, but only books realizing as much as 100*l.* and upwards were chronicled, it being impracticable to do more—the vast majority being of such a character that a bald list of prices would have been useless. Mr. Henry Huth, the founder of this library, was an exceedingly discriminating collector, and nearly every book he acquired had something about it, in point of date, condition, or variation from the normal, which renders explanation necessary before its individuality can be thoroughly appreciated. He collected at a time when books of the class he favoured—early printed books of classic interest for the most part—were to be got with much greater ease than is now the



case. Some of them, indeed, were accounted unique even then, and time has not in all cases added to the number. The Catalogue, to which reference has already been made, is really a descriptive account of one of the greatest libraries of modern times, and the thorough manner in which this has been carried out will be apparent from the fact that the two parts embodying A to D have monopolized more than 250 closely printed pages of 'Book-Prices Current,' edited, so to speak, down to the smallest space warranted in the circumstances.

As generally happens towards the close of the season, great masses of books were sold at the various rooms during the latter half of June and July—in fact the season did not close until the early days of August. A portion of the library of Mr. E. N. Adler and other properties, sold by Messrs. Sotheby on June 20th and two following days (see *Athen.*, June 29th, p. 731), contained several works with coloured views, another class of book for which there is at present a great demand. These comprised the 'Voyage dans l'Oberland Bernoise,' an oblong folio work, without date, containing 46 coloured views, in a case, 63*l.*; 'Views of the Rhine and Frankfort,' large oblong folio, comprising 21 coloured views by A. Radl, 71*l.*; and 'Feuilles Détachées et Maisons de la Suisse,' no date, oblong folio, comprising 32 coloured views, 38*l.* In each of these instances the views were mounted, but, whether mounted or not, their interest is undeniable.

On June 27th and 28th one of those miscellaneous sales which are often productive of large amounts came on at Sotheby's (see *Athen.*, July 6th, p. 16). There were only 465 lots in the catalogue, and yet the total sum realized amounted to more than 9,500*l.*, some very rare and costly works by Bacon, Bunyan, Sir Thomas More, and more especially Milton, contributing greatly to that result. The 'Maske of Comus' was mentioned in my former article as realizing 520*l.* In addition, a copy of the first edition of 'Lycidas,' 1638, fetched 400*l.* (morocco extra, a leaf mended); one of the first edition of 'Areopagitica,' 1644, 29*l.* (calf); and 'Poems,' 1645, by no means an immaculate example, 71*l.* Cocker's 'Arithmetic,' the first edition of 1678 in the original sheep, made 68*l.*, due to the fact that it was absolutely perfect, there being no more than half a dozen copies in that condition known to exist. The first edition of Burns's 'Poems,' Kilmarnock, 1786, sold for 490*l.* (morocco, gilt edges), and Young's 'The Complaint, or Night Thoughts,' 1788, a presentation copy from Burns with inscription in his handwriting, 355*l.* The inscription, which was of an unusual character, was as follows: "To Mrs. McIlhose this, Poem, the sentiments of the heir of immortality told in the numbers of 'Paradise,' is respectfully presented by Robt. Burns."

Private libraries of real interest, regard being had to the classes of books now in the greatest demand, are becoming scarcer with the passing of time. They do not exist in any number, in this country at any rate, and still fewer are in course of formation, owing to the great expense that would be involved. Hence "Miscellaneous Sales"—that is to say, sales of books brought together from many sources—have become of much greater importance than they once were. A library barely worth selling, in the opinion of those who have inherited it, may contain one or two books of exceptional interest and value, and these are detached and sent to join others of a similar character selected from other libraries until the tale

is complete. This accounts for the growing attractions of the "Miscellaneous Sale" for the collector.

July witnessed the sales of the libraries of the late Lieut.-Col. H. S. Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, 2,500*l.*, and the late Mr. William Harcourt-Hooper, 1,050*l.* (see *Athen.*, July 20th, p. 64). The first four folio editions of Shakespeare from the library of Henry B. H. Beaufoy were bought in one lot by Mr. Quaritch for 3,500*l.* (*ibid.*). The Miscellaneous Sale of the 24th and two following days realized 3,033*l.* (*Athen.*, Aug. 3rd, p. 121); and another on the 31st 2,800*l.* (*Athen.*, Aug. 10th, p. 145), the latter being one of the best of the series, having regard to the class of books involved. The following by Swinburne are of very infrequent occurrence, and are therefore worth noting: 'Laus Veneris,' 1866, 11*l.* 15*s.* (in sheets); 'Robert Burns, a Poem,' 1896, 6*l.* 10*s.* (wrapper); 'The Bride's Tragedy,' 1889, 4*l.* (in sheets); 'The Ballad of Dead Men's Bay,' 1889, 4*l.* 15*s.* (wrappers); and 'The Ballad of Bulgarie,' 1893, 5*l.* 5*s.* (wrapper).

The new season which will close with the last days of next July is not as yet very far advanced. It was opened well on October 3rd by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, who sold for 900*l.* the three series of the 'Suite d'Estampes pour servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs et du Costume des Français,' published respectively in 1774, 1777, and 1783, folio, with 36 engravings by Freudeberg and Moreau le Jeune, the latter being responsible for 24, which in this copy were proofs before letters, hardly ever met with in that state. As a rule, collectors have to be satisfied with the proofs bearing the titles and the letters "A.P.D.R." (Avec privilège du Roi), though even this latest indication was soon suppressed. It is necessary to mention this fine work, as very little notice seems to have been taken of it at the time when it was sold.

Reference may also be made to the selections of books from the library of Mr. S. R. Crockett and from that of the late Mr. G. E. Cower (*Athen.*, Nov. 2nd, p. 524); to the library of the late Dowager Lady Napier and Ettrick, which contained many memorials of the celebrated John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of the logarithmic system; to the selection from the library of Mr. R. W. Blathwayt of Chippenham, and other properties, which brought nearly 6,500*l.* (*Athen.*, Nov. 30th, p. 660); to Andrew Lang's library, sold on Dec. 5th and 6th (*Athen.*, Dec. 14th, p. 730); and to about a dozen other sales which have occurred quite recently, and will be fresh in remembrance.

The story told by the sales I have mentioned, whenever they occurred and to whatever degree of importance they may lay claim, is invariably to the same effect. Competition for books of a certain privileged character, or, to put it more bluntly, of a kind which every one wants and only a very few can possibly have, is growing more strenuous year by year. Whenever some enormous price is realized, it is at the time regarded as fixing a limit not likely to be exceeded for a considerable period. The highest amount paid for a book was, until recently, 7,100*l.*, obtained at Paris in April, 1909, for the 6 vols. of Molière's Works printed there in 1773, with the 33 original drawings by Moreau inserted. Would-be buyers had travelled from England, Germany, and America, and all but one had to return empty-handed. A copy of the "Mazarin" Bible fetched 10,000*l.* at the Hoe sale, as we have seen, and so

Molière and Moreau are outclassed. There is, however, no finality even in these prices. Their only value is to prove, if proof were needed, that money is of hardly any account in a war of prices, whether it has reference to a book or a picture, or anything else which each of half a dozen or more exceedingly rich collectors feels that he must and will have, regardless of cost.

Such instances as these are quite exceptional. Taking one book with another, and even choosing the best—those which rise above their fellows for their textual worth and accuracy rather than for the glamour that surrounds them—we may say that books still remain among the cheapest of the collector's possessions. This is apparent after a year's survey of the book sales as they are recorded, not in the journals of the day, which single out exceptional prices, but in the fuller reports which are published from time to time for the benefit of those who take a comprehensive survey of the whole position.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

## A LETTER FROM VOLTAIRE TO GEORGE I.

New College, Oxford.

AMONG the many appeals for protection, or reward for such discoveries as squaring the circle, which were enclosed in the dispatches of the British envoys in Paris, and which may now be found in the Record Office, is one which is of more than ordinary interest, for in it Voltaire appeals to George I. for permission to publish the 'Henriade' in London. The poem had already been surreptitiously printed at Rouen in 1723 under the title of 'La Ligue' (*vide* British Museum Catalogue, s.v. 'Arouet de Voltaire'), and it would seem that the permission here applied for was granted, as the first edition under the title of 'Henriade' was published in London in 1728.

The letter, which is in the Public Record Office (S.P. France, 182, fo. 78), is holograph, and runs as follows:—

Sire

il y a longtemps que je me regarde comme un des sujets de votre majesté. j'ose implorer Sa protection pour un de mes ouvrages cest un poeme epique dont le sujet est Henri quatre le meilleur de nos rois. la ressemblance que le titre de pere de ses peuples lui donne avec vous, m'autorise à m'adresser a votre majesté. [fo. 78b.]

j'ai été forcé de parler de la politique de rome, et des intrigues des moines. j'ai respecté la religion reformée; j'ai loué l'illustre Elisabeth D'Angleterre. j'ai parlé dans mon ouvrage avec liberté et avec verité. vous etes Sire le protecteur de l'une et de l'autre; et j'ose me flatter que vous m'accorderez votre roiale protection pour faire imprimer dans nos états un ouvrage qui doit vous intéresser puisqu'il est l'eloge de la vertu cest pour apprendre a la mieux peindre que je cherche avec empressement l'honneur de venir a Londres vous presenter les profonds respects et la reconnaissance avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

Sire

de votre majesté

le tres humble et tres obeissant et tres obligé

Serviteur

Voltaire

a fontainebleau

ce 6 octobre NS [1725]

L. G. WICKHAM LEGG.

## Literary Gossip.

CAPT. EJNAR MIKKELSEN, the explorer, who was lost in the Arctic region for over two years and had many adventures, is to give a popular lecture on his experiences at the Æolian Hall next Wednesday. The Geographical Society will hear him next Monday.

GOETHE AND BISMARCK were the subject of a lecture which was delivered last Tuesday night by Dr. H. T. Schorn to students of the Polytechnic. They were treated as national heroes, and points of correspondence were found in their tastes and training. Dr. Schorn is giving three courses of German lectures at the Polytechnic, dealing with Goethe and German culture, the period of Bismarck, and Shakespeare and the Germans. Particulars may be had on application to the Director of Education, the Polytechnic, Regent Street, W.

MR. G. C. WHEELER writes:—

"With reference to the review in *The Athenæum* of the 'Festschrift' written for Edward Westermarck, may I point out that no mention was made of the publisher and price? It is to be obtained from J. Simelius Arvingars, Bocktryckeriaktiebolag, Helsingfors, and costs six shillings post free."

MR. RUDOLF HOLSTI writes with regard to the same book to complain that our critic has failed to grasp the tendency of his contribution:—

"He assumes that my 'main point is to show that savage war does not make necessarily fittest, because those who win are largely helped to do so by belief in the efficacy of their magic; so that we have, instead, a survival of the most credulous.' This assumption is the more strange as the material I have made use of proves to a considerable extent just the opposite case, nor is for the other instances such a generalization as your critic argues to the point."

OUR REVIEWER of 'The Annals of Hampstead' sends the following note in reply to Mr. Holloway's suggestion of error in reference to Dickens's celebration of "red-hot" mutton chops in a Hampstead inn:—

"Dickens must have used the epithet 'red-hot' more than once for a mutton chop. The passage which refers to Hampstead, and from which Mr. Barratt quotes, runs as follows:—

"You don't feel disposed, do you, to muffle yourself up, and start off with me for a good brisk walk over Hampstead Heath? I know of a good house where we can have a red-hot chop for dinner, and a glass of good wine."

"This extract appears in full on p. 25 of Mrs. Maxwell's 'Hampstead.'"

'VEILED WOMEN,' Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's latest novel, will be published before long by Mr. Eveleigh Nash. It is a realistic study of harim life, allowing due weight to the Oriental point of view. The scene is Egypt, and the period ranges from the second year of the reign of Ismail Pasha to the present day. Except Pierre Loti's sentimental work 'Les Désenchantées,' no work of fiction dealing with the subject has previously been attempted on so large a scale.

MESSRS. METHUEN have in the press a cheap edition of Mr. Pickthall's fine book 'Said the Fisherman.'

MISS MARY CHOLMONDELEY has completed a new novel which she calls 'Nevertheless.' It is to be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray, and in the meantime is to appear serially in *Country Life*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will begin in April the publication of the Bombay Edition of the Works of Mr. Rudyard Kipling in prose and verse, newly arranged and corrected by the author. This edition will be limited to 1,050 copies, and will occupy twenty-three royal octavo volumes, two of which will appear every two months. The books will be printed by Messrs. R. & R. Clark of Edinburgh, in the well-known Florence type designed by Mr. Herbert P. Horne, and lent by the owners, Messrs. Chatto & Windus, for the purposes of this edition. The paper will be hand-made, and the first volume of every set will contain an autograph signature by the author.

A volume of 'Repton School Sermons,' by the Head Master, the Rev. William Temple, is now in the press, and will be published soon by the same firm.

MR. WILLIAM ROBINSON, the well-known writer on gardens, is publishing with Mr. Murray a little volume entitled 'The Virgin's Bower,' which is the poetical name for the clematis, of which there are several varieties.

THE distinguished officer who translated the 'Rasplata' of Capt. Semenoff, which told much of the sea-story of the Russo-Japanese War, has put into English a new little work, which is in large measure complementary to the former narrative. Its author, Lieut. Andrew Petrovitch Steer, served on the cruiser the Novik, and had experiences of which he speaks with frankness. Subsequently he commanded a destroyer; a mutiny broke out, and he was murdered.

THE next book to be published in Mr. Murray's "Wisdom of the East Series" is 'Ancient Egyptian Legends,' translated by Miss M. A. Murray. She has given a free rendering of the legends of the ancient Egyptian gods, while in her notes she has made provision for the student.

EDITH C. KENYON, whose Welsh novel 'The Wooing of Mifanwy' has won her the title of "the second Allen Raine," is now engaged upon another story of Wales, to be entitled 'The Winning of Gwenora.' It will be issued, probably in the spring, by the same publishers—Messrs. Holden & Hardingham.

MR. NEWMAN FLOWER, the editor of *The Story-Teller* and *Cassell's Magazine of Fiction* will issue on the 16th inst., through the house of Cassell, a new novel entitled 'Red Harvest.' The book deals with the events which led up to the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia nine years ago, and the scene is laid in London, Paris, and Belgrade.

## NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- JAN. *History and Biography.*  
 14 The Life and Letters of William Cobbett in England and America, by Lewis Melville, 2 vols., 32/ net. Lane  
 15 Church and Manor, by S. O. Addy, 15/ net. Allen  
 16 Paul I. of Russia, by K. Waliszewski, 15/ net. Heinemann  
 16 Twelve Soldiers, edited by Spenser Wilkinson, 1/6 net. Heinemann  
 16 Twelve Sailors, edited by Sir J. K. Laughton, 1/6 net. Heinemann  
 17 Roman Life and Manners under the Early Empire, by Ludwig Friedländer, Vol. IV., Appendices and Notes, translated by Dr. A. B. Gough, 10/ Routledge  
*Geography and Travel.*  
 14 Down the Mackenzie and Up the Yukon, by E. Stewart, illustrated, 5/ net. Lane  
 16 Lost in the Arctic, by Capt. E. Mikkelsen, 18/ net. Heinemann  
*Folk-Lore.*  
 15 Hausa Superstitions and Customs, an Introduction to the Folk-Lore and the Folk, by Major A. J. N. Tremearne, 21/ Bale  
*Philology.*  
 17 Dictionary of English Slang and Colloquialisms, by A. H. Dawson, "Miniature Reference Library," 1/ net. Routledge

## Fiction.

- 14 The Finger of Mr. Blee, a Tropical Comedy, by Peter Blundell, 6/ Lane  
 16 The Romance of Stephen Compton, by J. E. Patterson, 6/ Heinemann  
*Science.*  
 14 Lockwood's Builder's Price-Book, 1913, edited by F. T. W. Miller, 4/ Crosby Lockwood  
 18 A Clinical System of Tuberculosis, by Dr. B. Bandler and Dr. O. Roepke, translated from the Second German Edition by G. Bertram Hunt, 21/ Bale  
 18 The Dental Directory, 1913, 3/6 Bale

## Drama.

- 16 Esther Waters, a Play, by George Moore, 1/6 Heinemann

## THE QUARTERLIES.

THE new number of *The Quarterly Review*, to be published next Wednesday, contains several articles of interest at the present time. 'The Balkan Crisis,' by an author in a position to know at first hand the conditions which gave rise to it, reviews the chances of a pacific settlement; while 'The War in the Balkans' contains information which comes direct from men who have taken a leading part in the movements of the allied armies. 'The History of Canadian Preference' tells the story of that movement, and throws light on a question of the moment in Unionist politics. An article on the Divorce Commission sums up in favour of the Minority Report. A paper on 'Mind Cures,' by Sir T. Clouston, discusses the truths which underlie Faith-healing, Christian Science, &c., as well as the false ideas which obscure them. Among biographical articles may be mentioned those on Queen Victoria's Journal, the Life of Disraeli, Cotton Mather's Diary, and Father Tyrrell's Autobiography. The philosophy of Nietzsche forms the subject of another paper. Literature is represented by an essay on Leopardi, containing new translations of some of his finest poems, and a paper on Swift's correspondence, now in course of publication.

IN *The Scottish Historical Review* for January, Mr. Cunningham Graham writes on 'Loose and Broken Men' (temp. 1698). Prof. Hume Brown revives with fresh facts the memory of "Volensius" (Florence Wilson), a brother Scot, and fellow scholar and poet of George Buchanan's continental years. Dr. James Wilson re-examines Father Stevenson's argument for the authorship of the 'Lanercost Chronicle.' The closing section of Sir Herbert Maxwell's translation of that work also appears in this number, which further contains new biographical data about James Mill (1819-36), charter notes on Nostell Priory, and the documents of a singular exercise of appellate Protestant jurisdiction in 1563 over a Roman Catholic sentence of heresy in Scotland in 1534.



## SCIENCE

*British Bird Book.* Section X. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

WHILE the letterpress of this section, entrusted mainly to Mr. W. P. Pycraft, with an occasional contribution from the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, does not fall short of the standard hitherto attained, the artists—Mr. G. E. Lodge and Mr. A. W. Seaby—have excelled themselves. Their subjects are, indeed, such as to call forth a special effort. There is a touch of irony in the arrangement by which the pampered and privileged game-birds immediately precede their hereditary foes, the doomed freebooters of the feathered world.

The strikingly beautiful plates showing golden eagle, hen-harrier (the female, or "ringtail," might have been added with advantage), sparrowhawks, buzzard, osprey, peregrine, kestrels, hobbies, merlin (in a previous section), and Greenland falcon form a noble gallery. Most of these birds of prey are appropriately enough depicted on the wing. A portrait of the kite might well have been included. Gratifying as is the success attending the efforts to save this fine bird from being lost to us, the close attendance of the watcher is not entirely beneficial, for when the sitting bird has been disturbed from the nest, the eggs suffer from the depredations of carrion crows. Mr. Jourdain tells us how the kite will sometimes condescend to very small game, for he has "watched these birds on the Guadalquivir for hours together capturing insects, apparently large beetles, in their claws, and transferring them to the beak, without difficulty, on the wing." Of the sparrowhawk it is said that it builds, in most cases, if not always, on the foundation of an old nest of crow, magpie, or woodpigeon; but the reviewer has watched at close quarters a nest being begun without any such foundation. Among unsolved problems Mr. Pycraft is still seeking "a clue to the meaning of the marked disparity in size between the two sexes which this species more than any other displays."

He contends that the polygamy of the pheasant is a natural and not an artificial state of affairs. He shows that with its limited powers of flight it is incapable of migration, and has in consequence become an omnivorous feeder, while, the food supply being plentiful, it would soon cease to fly but for a host of natural enemies.

Some careful chapters upon the geese and swans complete this section, the illustrations being very helpful. All the geese may be reckoned as cold-weather visitors from the far North, though the greylag breeds in Scotland. There is considerable mystery about many of their movements. In this connexion we have never come across anything in print to throw light on some puzzling observations made by

a correspondent of Mr. A. H. Patterson ('Wild Life on a Norfolk Estuary,' p. 242), who for forty years noticed small parties of geese travelling from north to south, always about the same date, viz., the first week of June. These he originally took to be brents (the "black geese" of Yorkshire), but subsequently twice identified as barnacles.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Burroughs (John), TIME AND CHANGE, 4/6 net.** Constable

Supplies some account of the history of the earth as seen through the geologist's eyes, but contains much beyond hard facts of science and scientific speculation that should prove of interest to the general reader. The history of the earth and that of life on the earth are naturally bound up together, and the author, like most geologists, is an evolutionist. His reflections in this line of thought are worth listening to, and may well lead to that growth of "human interest and emotion" in the reader's mind which is one of the objects he had in view in writing this book.

**Klein (S. T.), SCIENCE AND THE INFINITE, 2/6** Rider

Mr. Klein writes for the ordinary reader as well as for the scientific thinker. His chapter on the 'Physical Film' is good, but it is not made clear that physical theories are hypotheses only. To argue by analogy from hypothetical physical theories, or even from actual physical facts, to mental and psychical phenomena is dangerous, because often misleading.

**Live Stock Journal Almanac, 1913, 1/** Vinton

**Loewenfeld (Hofrat, Dr. L.), ON CONJUGAL HAPPINESS: Experiences, Reflections, and Advice of a Medical Man, translated from the Third Edition by Ronald E. S. Krohn, 7/6 net.** Bale & Sons

Though primarily intended for medical readers, this work, which now appears in an English edition for the first time, may also prove of value to the layman who is married or about to marry, provided he approaches it with the right attitude of mind. That it is extremely outspoken cannot be denied, but to those who are genuinely interested in the subject of human health and happiness this will not prove an objection. The author is obviously sincere in his desire to help men and women, and this sincerity should provide its own justification, if any be needed.

**Minchin (George M.), A TREATISE ON HYDROSTATICS: Vol. I., containing the More Elementary Part of the Subject, 4/6; Vol. II., containing the More Advanced Part of the Subject, Revised Editions, 6/** Oxford, Clarendon Press

The first volume of this treatise is well suited for the use of students competing for scholarships at the Universities. Its shortcomings are shown in the very first paragraph, in which for an "experimental illustration of pressure" a vessel is fitted with weightless and frictionless pistons. Mathematical abstractions such as these are useful and, indeed, necessary, but the student should always be informed that they are abstractions.

The second volume contains chapters on Centres of Pressure, Stability of Floating

Bodies, General Equations of Pressure, and Capillarity. The chapter on the General Equations of Pressure is good, and should form a fitting introduction to the study of Hydrodynamics. The book is not attractive in form.

**Rose (Mary Swartz), A LABORATORY HANDBOOK FOR DIETETICS, 6/** Macmillan

This treatise on food values and certain problems in dietary calculation has been compiled with a view to simplifying the construction of dietaries, and minimizing the labour involved in such work without limiting study to a few food materials. It is intended, not to replace, but to supplement general textbooks on nutrition. Part III. contains a number of Reference Tables, and there is a useful Appendix on 'The Equipment of a Dietetics Laboratory.'

**Scotland, Memoirs of the Geological Survey: THE GEOLOGY OF BEN WYVIS, CARN CHUINNEAG, INCHBAE, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, INCLUDING GARVE, EVANTON, ALNESS, AND KINCARDINE (Explanation of Sheet 93), by B. N. Peach, the late W. Gunn, C. T. Clough, L. W. Hinxman, C. B. Crampton, and E. M. Anderson, with Petrological Contributions by J. S. Flett, 4/** Stanford

The country described in this Memoir, which is issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, includes Alness and the district west of that for a distance of about twenty miles. It consists mostly of moorland and deer forest, except a small tract about Alness, Evanton, and Novar, and a portion of the Black Isle, which are marked by the Old Red Sandstone. The interior of Ross-shire is a region of metamorphic schists and gneisses, of which lofty mountains such as Ben Wyvis are built up. The origin of these gneisses, some of which are igneous rocks, while others are sedimentary, is discussed fully in the Memoir. A colour-printed geological map on the scale of 1 inch to the mile is published simultaneously.

## SOCIETIES.

**PHILOLOGICAL.**—Jan. 3.—Dr. W. A. Craigie, President, in the chair.—The Council reported that the following volumes will be issued to members during the present year: 'Old Frisian Grammar,' by Dr. Sipma; 'The Dialect of Cumberland and its Relation to Norse,' by B. Brithoth, Ph.D. (Upsala); and 'Droplaugarsöna Saga,' edited by Mr. S. Dickson-Brown.

Dr. Craigie in his paper called attention to some important philological works now in progress.

1. (a) An important addition has been made to the glossaries of North Frisian dialects by the publication of one dealing with the dialect of Föhr and Amrum, by Dr. Schmidt Petersen.

(b) A collective glossary of all the North Frisian dialects is now in progress, organized by Capt. Mungard, whose glossary of his own Sylt dialect was published some years ago.

(c) The Nordfriesischer Verein für Heimatkunde und Heimatliebe, which began in 1903, has already printed a large quantity of interesting material. The subscription is only 3/- per year.

2. The Færøese Literary Society has recently issued to its members a reading-book of 462 pages, containing specimens of Færøese poetry and prose, with chapters on the history of the literature and language. Hitherto it has been difficult and expensive to get any Færøese literature: now there is a considerable choice.

3. In Iceland there has just appeared the first part of a new dictionary of Icelandic, by Jon Olafsson, which includes both the ancient and the modern language. This first part contains only the letter A, and is estimated to be about a sixteenth of the whole. It gives a great amount of information not to be found in any of the existing Icelandic

dictionaries, and to the foreign student of the language it will be of very great value.

The Society's Dictionary is now published without a break up to *Sever* in Vol. VIII., and Dr. Bradley has in type part of the next section. Vol. IX. is published from *St to Sniggle*, and Dr. Craigie has in type as far as *Soothe*, v. Vols. IX.-X. are published from *T to Tombar*, and Sir James Murray has a further portion in type.

In dealing with the forthcoming part of S, Dr. Craigie commented on "snip," first recorded as meaning tailor in 1599; "sniping" in war, which dates back to 1773; "snob," first meaning a cobbler; "snuff," first fashionable about 1680, but used earlier in Scotland and Ireland, of "sneezing"; "snug," origin obscure; "soap," remarkable for its widespread use, probably originating from Germanic source; "soar" — "soars" in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Bonduca*, IV. iv., is evidently a misprint for "sears," claws, through intermediate misprint "fears"; "sob" — "rest" in *Comedy of Errors*, IV. iii. 25. from the meaning easing up a horse to allow it to gain its second wind; "socket," of which the derivation is now cleared up; "Socialism," first used about 1832; "soldier," of which some seventy forms are recorded; and "solidarity," the recorded use of which shows how a foreign word gradually secures a footing in the language.

ARISTOTELIAN. — Jan. 6. — Prof. G. Dawes Hicks in the chair. — A paper was read by Prof. Frank Granger on 'Intuitive Thinking.' The return to Reid's theory that we have a direct apprehension of external objects involves the reconsideration of intuitive thinking generally. But the theory of Reid is really to be traced back as far as Aristotle. Following Aristotle, it is convenient to consider sensible intuition before we go on to rational intuition. The union of different attributes in the perception of the object of sense may be illustrated by the analogy of the stereoscope, which combines two or more pictures into one. This analogy may also help us to understand the fusion of some of the elements of a concept. But the intuition of the real under the fixed form of the concept is impossible because the fiction of an instantaneous present is necessary for certain processes of conceptual thought. But no process of thought can be reduced to a succession of instants. Hence we must hold that an intuition of reality involves three aspects: backward looking, present and forward looking. But these three aspects are united in one "stereoscopic" picture of events. Thus there is no need to go beyond rational intuition for our knowledge of reality as a continuous series of changes. But inasmuch as we can only apprehend a few out of all the series of events at the same time, the concept is necessary to fill out the serial order of our intuitions. In this way it is possible to combine the vividness of intuition with the comprehensiveness of a systematic view of things.

Prof. Dawes Hicks, Prof. Brough, and Messrs. Benecke, Shelton, and Worsley spoke in the discussion, and Prof. Granger replied.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Late Cretaceous Life,' Dr. T. J. John.  
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Gothic Doorways and Windows,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.  
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'The Art of Printing and its Spread during the Fifteenth Century,' Mr. H. A. Piddie.  
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Discussion on Land Values Taxation.'  
— Geographical, 8.30.—'An Expedition to North-Eastern Greenland,' Mr. Einar Mikkelsen.  
TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Heredity of Sex and some Cognate Problems,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Bateson.  
— Asiatic, 8.—'Tom Cuyat in Asia, 1612-17,' Mr. W. Foster.  
— British Museum, 4.30.—'The Greek State and Nation the Expression of an Ideal,' Mr. Kaines Smith.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Bridging Operations conducted under Military Conditions,' Capt. U. E. F. Sanky.  
WED. Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Alfred de Vigny (and some English Poets) on Nature and the Deity,' Prof. Gershomeli.  
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'Annual Meeting: The Snowfall of the United States,' Mr. C. T. Brooks.  
— Entomological, 8.—'Annual Meeting.'  
— Folk Lore, 8.—'Old Dorset Customs and Superstitions,' Mr. H. Pounsey.  
— Microscopical, 8.—'Presidential Address by Mr. H. G. Plimmer.'  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Present Condition and Future Prospects of the British Sea Fisheries,' Dr. J. Travis Jenkins.  
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Birds of the Hill Country,' Lecture I., Mr. Seton Gordon.  
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'The Social System and its Effect on Decoration,' Mr. K. Jones Smith.  
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Circular Temples and Basilicas,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.  
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Effect of Junctions on the Propagation of Electric Waves along Conductors,' Lord Rayleigh; 'The Influence of Chemical Constitution upon Interfacial Tension and upon the Formation of Co-niposite Surfaces,' Mr. W. B. Hardy; 'Duration of Luminosity of Electric Discharge in Gases and Vapours,' Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'Some Electrical and Chemical Effects of the Explosion of Azosimide,' Rev. P. J. Kirby and Mr. J. E. Marsh; and other Papers.  
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Agricultural Progress in Western India,' Mr. G. F. Keatinge. (Indian Section).  
FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Indicators,' Mr. J. G. Sewart.  
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Further Applications of the Method of Positive Rays,' Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.  
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Aspects of Harmony: I. Chord Progression,' Dr. H. Walford Davies.

## FINE ARTS

*A Catalogue of the Ancient Sculptures preserved in the Municipal Collections of Rome: The Sculptures of the Museo Capitolino.* By Members of the British School at Rome. Edited by H. Stuart Jones. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

If the British School at Rome had done nothing but produce this Catalogue, it would amply have justified its existence. The galleries of Rome must always be more or less bewildering, from the abundance and variety of their contents; but the student or visitor of the present day, who requires something more than the general guides that have hitherto been available, has a great advantage over his predecessors. Prof. Amelung has set an example with his excellent Catalogue of the Vatican; and its model is followed in the present Catalogue, which consists of a handy volume of text, with an atlas of 93 plates, giving a photographic reproduction of every object described, between 600 and 700 in all. These illustrations, though not large, are clear, and suffice to show not only the subject, but also the style of the various sculptures. The plan of the Catalogue has evidently been carefully devised, and thoroughly and systematically carried out, so that, although there are several contributors besides the editor, and it is possible sometimes to discover some difference of method or of point of view between different parts, the divergence is not sufficient to cause any confusion, and is not usually greater than must of necessity be caused by the difference of the various classes of objects to be catalogued.

The Capitoline collection, like other Roman galleries, consists to a great extent of statues of Græco-Roman work; and in the case of all such statues the question arises whether we should regard them as the product of the time at which they were actually made, acknowledging, perhaps, the artist's debt to his predecessors, but concentrating our interest mainly on his detailed execution and on the use he has made of an earlier type, or should rather fix our attention on the work of the original sculptor, even if imperfectly transmitted to us by the copyist. Various copies from the same original are in several cases to be found in this one museum, and we often can identify in the Vatican or elsewhere copies from the same original as one of the Capitoline statues. In such cases there are definite data for distinguishing the variations of the copyists; but in the commoner instances where only one copy of a Greek original work is known to exist, or where a work of the Græco-Roman period is presumed, but not proved by definite evidence, to be derived from a Greek original, the problem is difficult. On the one hand, we have the school of critics who virtually deny originality to Græco-Roman art, and see in nearly everything a more or less close copy of a work of the fifth

or fourth century B.C., if possible to be attributed to some artist of that age whose name is known to us; on the other hand, those who, apart from direct evidence of copying, prefer in many cases to recognize an imitation or reflection of earlier styles, often combining in an eclectic manner the characteristics of various schools or periods, rather than a copy of some particular statue. The authors of the Capitoline Catalogue have done good service by constantly keeping these difficulties in mind, and stating in almost every case their conclusions as to the date of the actual execution of each sculpture as well as of its origin or prototype. In this endeavour they have evidently based their work on a careful study of the technique and conventions of Roman art, historical as well as fanciful, and have thus laid a solid foundation for further theory. It is, however, to be noted that the contributors vary in their degree of dogmatism even on this question of the date of execution: while some are content to speak of "Roman work" or "poor Roman work," others give in almost every case a more exact dating, such as the "age of Hadrian," "the second century A.D.," or, more exactly, "the end of the second or the beginning of the third century A.D." It is evident that in some cases the evidence does not admit of such exact conclusions; but on similar evidence we find a difference in the matter of caution.

The question of the date and school of the originals from which the copies are derived is more difficult and complicated. Some statues, for example, seem to bear the obvious stamp of fifth-century tradition; yet we have to allow for the fact that this tradition may not be direct, but indirectly conveyed through a Hellenistic imitation. What should we say, for example, of a Roman copy of the *Venus of Melos*? For the Roman copyist, though he doubtless turned his attention mainly to works of the fifth and fourth centuries, did sometimes reproduce a popular statue of the Hellenistic age. In such cases there is, perhaps, in this Catalogue too great a tendency to refer many types to an earlier date than that at which they probably assumed their present form; but this is to a large extent a matter of opinion, or even of individual impression, rather than of definite evidence. Examples may be seen in the Zeus, Atrio 41; or the Aphrodite, Galleria 4, where the pose and the high girdle seem inconsistent with the comparison suggested with the pedimental figures of the Parthenon. On the other hand, the colossal head of a goddess, Sala delle Colombe 10, is described as an "adaptation of an Hellenistic type," while Savignoni regards a similar head from Beneventum as fifth or fourth century in origin. A still more notable divergence of authorities is seen in the editor's justifiable doubt whether the originals of the Apollo Belvedere and similar works are to be dated as early as the time of Leochares. It is impossible here to notice more examples of this



difficulty of certain dating; they must occur in any thorough catalogue, and the contributors are to be recommended for facing the problem in almost every case, even if they have not always given the right solution. In a few instances, especially in the later part of the Catalogue, scant justice is done to earlier theories. Thus Sosicles's well-known Amazon is treated very briefly, with a reference to another copy, without its proper head, previously described; and the relation of its head to the Polyclitan type and to Cresilas, apart from this reference, is not even mentioned. Though the type of the Choiseul-Gouffier Apollo is stated to be "better suited to a boxer than to Apollo," Sir C. Waldstein's article in *The Hellenic Journal* is not referred to. On the other hand, it is a relief to find the name of Calamis no longer connected with this statue. Consistency in so complicated a piece of work as a catalogue is not easy to attain, and the editing seems to have been very careful in this respect; an oversight may be noted in the case of a statue, Salone 14, which is described as an "elderly man bald and shaven," while the small-type note states the head is "inserted, probably of sixteenth century."

A most valuable feature of the Catalogue is the note at the end of each entry, stating the provenance, previous history, and references. This evidently represents a most thorough and laborious search through a great variety of documents, some of which are transcribed and reproduced in the appendixes. In this department the editor especially acknowledges the help of Dr. T. Ashby, the present Director of the School. Among other contributors should be mentioned Mr. A. J. B. Wace, whose studies of Roman portrait art are here turned to good account; Prof. P. Gardner; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel; and Mrs. Strong, who gives a careful and detailed description of the *Tabula Iliacæ*. In this last case the photographs, though filling whole plates, hardly suffice to enable one to follow the description, and might with advantage have been supplemented by a drawing. The Indexes, compiled by Miss L. Johnson, appear to be careful and complete, and greatly facilitate the use of the Catalogue as a work of reference. A curious omission is the *Tabula Iliaca*, Col. 83, though the reference "Tabula—Fragment of a," Col. 82, might guide a reader to it. The classified list of portraits is particularly useful.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Campbell (Colin), THE MIRACULOUS BIRTH OF KING AMON-HOTEP III., AND OTHER EGYPTIAN STUDIES, 7/6 net.**

Oliver & Boyd

With the aid of many excellent photographs, the miraculous birth of Amon-Hotep III. (c. 1411-1375 B.C.), his coronation, and his "Osirification" are here described from the series of sculptured scenes in the Luxor temple. This series, representing Amon-Hotep III. as the son of the

god Amon-Ra and a mortal mother Mut-em-na, the consort of Thothmes IV., is not the first monument showing divine parentage, as 100 years previously the divine birth of Queen Hatshepsut was pictorially represented on the Dér el Bahri temple, her father also being Amon-Ra. The usually accepted theory is that this divine birth was claimed in order to correct any disabilities in descent of an heir to the throne, but Dr. Campbell believes it to have been solely due to the priesthood of Amon, who, by claiming for their god the prerogatives of the ancient god Ra, the Sun, greatly enhanced his prestige and power.

Amon-Ra is further glorified in a series of decorations on the walls of the Great Colonnade of the Temple, which celebrate a progress of the god from his home-seat in Karnak to his abode in the Luxor temple. These are described and discussed; and there is also an account of the tombs of two Theban officials, probably of the Nineteenth or Twentieth Dynasty, which have recently been discovered. The book is of interest to Egyptologists; but the stories unfolded by the sculptures will possess a fascination for most readers, and should certainly be read by intending visitors to Egypt interested in its history.

**Dalton (O. M.), BYZANTINE ENAMELS IN MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S COLLECTION, with a Note by Roger Fry, 7/6 net.**

Chatto & Windus

Mr. Dalton's studies of a number of the Byzantine enamels in this famous collection merit special attention, not only as a masterly description of some rare and priceless works of art, but also as an attempt to enter into that element of their appeal to the spectator which stamps them as great art. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we see them printed in a separate form, with a Note by Mr. Roger Fry, the editor of *The Burlington Magazine*, in which they first appeared. Cloisonné enamel was an art so strictly limited in its power of expression by its methods, and Byzantine enamelling was so conservative, that its great exponents were driven into a compressed vitality which had to reveal its originality in the repetition of traditional subjects in traditional ways. Yet their achievement in the province of figure art, and especially in religious art, is of the highest order. This is the main theme of Mr. Dalton and of Mr. Fry. The illustrations, particularly those in colour, are of great merit, and will be especially welcome to those students of enamelling who learnt to know the originals when they were in London.

**Havell (E. B.), THE BASIS FOR ARTISTIC AND INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN INDIA, 2/ net.**

Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office

The author takes a high view of the important part played by a nation's arts and crafts in its civilization, and in this earnest plea for their encouragement in India he points out that true and lasting culture cannot be grafted on by means of a European training, but must be developed from within by some national scheme of education.

**Scheltema (J. F.), MONUMENTAL JAVA, 12/6 net.**

Macmillan

The recollections and personal impressions of the author, who in long Northern winter evenings lived over again "sunny spells" spent in Java between 1874 and 1903. He repudiates any ideas of striving after technical details or statistics—his book is not designed for a tourist's companion. It was written for pleasure, and it is a pleasure which most readers will share, for it shows spontaneity and freshness apart from the real interest of

the subject. The monuments and temples, the history, archaeology, and mythology of Java are all described with quick observation; and the authorities come in for some sharp criticism of their carelessness in regard to the old buildings under their charge. The criticism is, however, balanced by a sense of humour which takes away much of the sting. The photographs taken by the author, with which the book is freely illustrated, are beautiful and well chosen, and there are some interesting vignettes after drawings of Javanese Chandi ornament.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

JUDGED from an artistic point of view, Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema would appear to be one of those who, like many popular painters, put forth their most respectable works almost in their student days. *The Death of the Firstborn* (2), from the Johannesburg Art Gallery, is the one work at once dramatic and dignified which Alma Tadema seems to have produced: it is painted with breadth and power, and though the disentanglement of the elements of the group offers insuperable difficulties, this confusion seems only to mark the tyro instead of indicating the hopeless indifference to the large plastic facts of the scene shown in his later works. *The Portrait of the Artist at the Age of 16* (14) is again a competent and highly serious work, revealing the good boy whose industry and enthusiasm were bound, so long as they were restrained by the precepts and traditions of a good Academy, to have satisfactory results. There are other relatively early pictures: *Sunday Morning* (1) is a typical example which suggests that had he continued under the control of his early masters, he might have resembled closely enough certain little Dutch painters who maintain their places in public collections, even though modern criticism is more convinced of their littleness than of their mastery. Such negative triumphs, however, did not long suffice him. Having found his feet early in life, he gave rein to his ambition.

The quality of an artist's ambition is a factor of signal importance in the ultimate judgment which the world passes on his work. It is useless to disguise our own belief that that of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema was of an ordinary sort, and although we might go round the exhibition, selecting some particular works for praise—such as the charming little *Sunny Days* (70), lent by Mr. John Collier, or the conventionally designed water-colours Nos. 91 and 122, or that curious exception among his paintings *Egyptians Three Thousand Years Ago* (30), which, for all the triviality of certain details, has a massiveness of colour-treatment reminiscent of Poussin—yet we are sadly conscious that we should not in so doing be dealing sympathetically with the work of the deceased painter, but merely picking out from the large number of exhibits the few which do not really represent Alma Tadema at all. Just as the painter who set out to show the life of ancient Rome as it might have appeared to nineteenth-century eyes has left us works which, to any one imbued with the classic spirit, are interesting above all as revelations of the state of mind of the public of his day, so the modern art critics who describe how the pictures of Alma Tadema appear to them will seem to the general public to say less about Alma Tadema than about themselves. In artistic circles his day may be past, but outside those circles he is probably as popular as ever, and his manner of thinking far more

comprehensible, far less open to criticism, than that of his detractors. The latter write of him, indeed, if they write sincerely, as though he belonged to another age and another country, and perhaps no collection of the works of a recently deceased artist could throw into stronger relief the change of outlook which art criticism has undergone in the last twenty years.

Changes of fashion—the fact that critics do not all think very independently—hardly suffice to explain why the defects of Alma Tadema, which afflict the modern artist as the very essence of Victorian stuffiness and triviality, worried our immediate predecessors so little. The modern painter may not always render space finely, but he finds utter indifference to spaciousness depressing. We stifle in Tadema's interiors, where, however far apart the figures may in theory be placed, there is no measured space of free air between them. He may throw up tall columns in his backgrounds (see No. 34 as an example), yet the challenge of their perpendiculars never moves him to trace largely the development of perpendicularity in the fall of the drapery of his personages. He introduces in the same work that fine antique figure of the girl and dove, yet the lesson in design of its finely ordered angles leaves no trace on his picture. Obviously these are qualities inconsistent with the artist's complete absorption in the imitation of textures. The vital facts of human structure also interested him little, and notwithstanding the thousands of hands he so carefully painted, he seemed to the end uncertain of the essential principles of their structure. He had simply a delight in fumbling over the surface of things which he pushed to the point of genius—singularly misplaced when it celebrated the out-of-door athletic existence of ancient Greece; and it is indeed somewhat puzzling that even Englishmen of the nineteenth century should have derived all the pleasure they seem to have done from such a blind man's paradise—the pleasure of stroking imaginatively furs and silks and polished marble and bronze.

When we endeavour to realize the function performed by Alma Tadema's pictures in the past, it is well to remember how little the love of varied shows and of the illusion of change of scene was satisfied then by anything except pictures. These compilations of elaborate properties had then a *raison d'être* which they have not in the days of cinema theatres. They appealed to the same public, which loves them still for the same reasons, but inevitably to-day prizes them less. Even stage-management to-day has been touched with a sense of grandiose proportion—of pointed contrasts of action and grouping—of rhythmic repetition—of economy in sensation. Mr. Gordon Craig and his followers, by their mastery of the grammar of the theatre, have schooled our nerves to a nicety of appreciation which finds these painted stage pictures rather dull. The ingenious joy in miracles is more fully satisfied by a cinema than by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema—the “producer” surpasses him as a master of stage effects.

While, however, we cannot pretend to differ from the modern judgment as to the aims of his work, it must be admitted that within the limits of his ambition he was highly successful, and his teaching on technical matters probably valuable, for these pictures are for the most part in excellent preservation. Nothing is more foolish than to estimate teaching according to one's opinion of the teacher, instead of on its merits, and students of the Royal Academy will be wise who remember Sir

Lawrence's counsels with proper respect. Moreover, while his power of realizing imagined scenes was limited, there are very many modern artists who have no such power at all; and it is well to remember that, whatever the fashion of the day, this gift of constructive imagination must always be one of the painter's most effective weapons.

#### CONDER EXHIBITION AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

CHARLES CONDER'S extraordinary gift for the tactful use of his materials—often suspended when he worked in oil, but almost unerring in any other medium—is well exemplified in this exhibition, notably in a pastel, *Love's Arrow* (25), and in a vigorous series of lithographs (70-90), which are the best feature of the show. In these lithographs he obviously owes much to the black-and-white work of the earlier part of the nineteenth century—the illustrators of periodicals like *La Vie Parisienne*, and Gavarni—and we confess to tracing also here and there a kinship with that odd development of the naughty boy's scrawls on a slate, the *cævre* of the mysterious artists of *The Police Budget*, whose psychological state will doubtless some day receive solemn critical consideration. To pass in turn through the exhibitions of Alma Tadema, Conder, and the Grafton Galleries is to realize the rarity of draughtsmanship in art, or rather the disintegration of draughtsmanship into its elements which characterizes modern art. There have been critics—they are perhaps fewer to-day—who have spoken of the perfection of Alma Tadema's draughtsmanship; many have carpied at the imperfection of Conder in this respect, yet his part in the divided heritage—a rhythm rather loose and over-suave perhaps, a sense of dramatic action, and of the “regard” of a character—was perhaps more valuable than the Academician's meticulous attachment to inches of surface.

Moreover—and this is of great importance—Conder's personages keep their place in space a little better. The definite, superficial character of the works to which the label was originally attached has, unfortunately, blinded us to the possibly intended and certainly serviceable meaning of the term “Cubism,” as indicating not necessarily a drawing by means of cubes or rectangles, but an interest in the cubical contents or volumes arising out of a given subject rather than in the silhouettes of assorted sizes which belong to an earlier art. In this sense Conder, vapoury as he appears, needs less Cubism than the pitilessly material Tadema, and has more at his disposal.

#### FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

At first sight it might seem that all modellers might be Cubists in this sense without difficulty. As a matter of fact, among English sculptors at any rate, nothing is more rare. The advice given to Rodin by an obscure master—“never to think of a surface except as one of the extremities of a volume”—might well be taken to heart by most of the exhibitors at the Fine Art Society. They employ many planes, yet their volumes decline to disengage in any lucid fashion. Onslow's graceful little *Folly* (18), perhaps his best work; Legros's *Torso* (23), Rodin's man with a broken nose (3), Mr. Alexander Fisher's mirror (72), and Mr. R. F. Wells's *Sympathy* (46) are all noteworthy, but have all, we think, been shown before.

#### THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

THE principal addition to the rearranged show of Post-Impressionists at the Grafton is a roomful of water-colours by Cézanne, often beginnings of such extreme slightness that we are amazed at the highly developed appreciation which frames and exhibits such tentative work. There are some among them, however, such as Nos. 12, 24, and 28, which display, by the very fact of the drawing having been interrupted in its early stages, an extraordinary directness in grasping at once certain intimate relations which most painters arrive at only after their mental processes have been stimulated by considerable preparatory work, in itself less to the point. In such cases it is perhaps dull to regard the drawings as incomplete in spite of the intrinsic slenderness of their structure. Chabaud has a new landscape (64), not quite so good as his *Chemin* (80), and Bogachevsky a powerful *Apocalyptic Star* (134), somewhat discounted by a very similar, but common *Nightfall in the Crimea* (148).

#### THE BAILLIE GALLERY.

At the Baillie Gallery Mr. Martin Hardie, A.R.E., shows his etchings, carefully drawn with an eye for a good subject, but over-photographic in their emphasis of minor characteristics of line at the expense of broader comparisons.

Mr. Charles Martin Hardie, R.S.A., has an exhibition of landscapes, of which two—Nos. 6 and 7—are spacious and delicately lighted, but the others, less subtle, are over-loose in the treatment of form.

#### Musical Gossip.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM begins a season of six weeks at Covent Garden on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Strauss's ‘Elektra,’ ‘Salome,’ and ‘Rosenkavalier’ are to be given, the third work for the first time in England. They will all be performed in German, and in ‘Rosenkavalier’ the cast will include Fräulein Margaret Siems and Fräulein Eva von der Osten, the Princess and Octavian respectively when the work was originally produced at Dresden last January. It will be interesting to hear ‘Rosenkavalier,’ the subject of which is so different from the other two works named above. It is a comedy: the last act, indeed, almost a farce. Wagner will be represented by ‘Tristan’ and ‘Meistersinger.’ Strauss may prove the more sensational, but Wagner the more satisfying. The Russian Ballet will appear on certain nights.

THE PROGRAMMES of Mr. Balfour Gardiner's four concerts, the first of which takes place at Queen's Hall on February 11th, will again be devoted to British music. Among the works there will be Sir Hubert Parry's interesting Symphony recently produced at the Royal Philharmonic Society, several new works by Mr. Percy Grainger, a Symphony by Mr. Frederic Austin, and a setting of an ode founded on the Sanskrit poem of ‘Kali-dasa,’ by Mr. Gustav von Holst.

A COURSE of eight lectures on ‘Some Aspects of Mediæval French Poetry and Music (XII.-XIV. Century)’ will be delivered by Miss Barbara Smythe at the University of London, University College, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., beginning on the 21st inst. Liturgical Music, Troubadours and Trouvères, Beginnings of Polyphonic Music, are some of the subjects named in the syllabus. Miss Smythe has made a deep study of the music and poetry of the period mentioned.



MR. GUY M. CAMPBELL, who has served on the staff of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind for the last thirty-three years, has been appointed to succeed his father, Sir Francis Campbell, as Principal of that College, founded in 1872.

THE Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde at Vienna celebrated last month the hundredth anniversary of its establishment. It was organized for the purpose of giving concerts, especially choral concerts. Beethoven promised to compose an oratorio for the Society, but the work was never written. The Conservatorium attached to it was not established until 1817. There is a letter from Beethoven to Hauschka, director of the concerts, referring to the founding of this Conservatorium, and expressing his readiness to do all within his power to serve it. At the Centenary Festival Concerts some old works were revived, one of which was Haydn's cantata 'Arianna a Naxos,' which must have proved a quaint curiosity to those present who had heard Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos' a few weeks previously.

In our review of Mr. Myles Foster's 'History of the Philharmonic Society' (*Athen.*, Oct. 26, 1912, p. 486) we expressed disappointment at finding no explanation of a receipt for 50*l.* in the British Museum signed by Beethoven for the symphony which he wrote for the Philharmonic Society. Of that receipt, to which Mr. Hughes-Hughes called attention, a facsimile was printed in Mr. J. S. Shedlock's 'Beethoven,' published by Messrs. Bell. Mr. Foster merely repeats the statement, made by Hogarth fifty years before, that on November 10th, 1824, the directors resolved to offer Beethoven 50*l.* for a symphony, and that "the money was immediately advanced." An article has now appeared in the *New York Tribune* of December 29th, 1912, signed "H. E. K." This is the well-known writer and critic Mr. Krehbiel, who is engaged on a Life of Beethoven, and who is in possession of all Thayer's documents, including his transcripts of the Conversation Books for the last seven years of Beethoven's life. On April 26th or 27th, 1824, the composer's nephew Karl wrote in one as follows:—

"He [presumably Johann v. Beethoven] is not at home at noon. He will himself come soon after 7. He says you owe him 500 florins, which is squared by the payment for the symphony." This is soon followed by an entry written by the brother Johann himself:—

"He [Kirchhoffer, the business man from whom Beethoven received the 50*l.* in 1824] wants me to bring him the two documents and the symphony, when he will at once hand over the two shares. I beg you, therefore, to sign this now, so that I can be with him at 10 o'clock. I will bring the two shares at once.—The girl can carry the symphony with me now."

From these extracts it is clear that the money was not sent, as stated, "immediately" to Beethoven in 1822. Had the 50*l.* sent in 1824 been an extra fifty, the nephew Karl and the brother Johann would certainly have expressed surprise; moreover Beethoven would surely have sent a letter of thanks to the Philharmonic Society.

The title of Mr. Krehbiel's interesting article is 'The Ninth Symphony and Error's Long Life.'

## DRAMA

*Plautinische Forschungen zur Kritik und Geschichte der Komödie.* Von Friedrich Leo. Zweite Auflage. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

LATIN studies are by no means so fashionable in this generation as Greek. The wide interest excited by new discoveries, both of texts and of buildings, in Hellenic and Hellenistic lands, has set the faces of the younger generation in that direction. The discoveries of fresh texts of Roman literature are but very few. The wonderful chronicle of the *Scavi* throughout Italy, kept up diligently by the Accademia dei Lincei in Rome, only reaches public libraries or the rare "corresponding members" who exist in England. And last, but not least, Greek literature is infinitely greater than Latin. Nevertheless, there is a splendid record and history to be found in the latter, and in any case the two literatures are so closely connected that no one can read the book before us without finding almost as much about Diphilus and Menander as if he were reading a history of the New Comedy.

The essays are the work of an acknowledged master of Plautus, and editor of the best new edition of the poet. They were intended to serve as a general commentary to the text, and, though first produced in 1895, are now republished with but little change beyond references to new literature, and the corrections which every intelligent worker must desire to make as his knowledge increases. One thing we do regret. Seeing how numerous and acute are Prof. Leo's inferences from the remnants of Greek comedy to illustrate the Roman copies, we miss a chapter on the recently discovered large fragments of four Menandrian plays, which would have enriched his book with many fresh ideas. It is, indeed, lamentable that none of the texts recovered is from any of the known models of Plautus and Terence; it is an equally remarkable fact that in all these 1,200 lines from four different plays there is not a single striking line, fit for isolated quotation, such as we have in hundreds from the lost plays of the poet. But for all that we feel sure that the searching analysis of such a specialist as Prof. Leo would have found ample suggestions to illustrate the relations of Plautus to his Greek models. It might also have helped him to give a more definite answer to the question: How far did Plautus study Greek outside the particular plays that were his models? Prof. Leo says much on the many suggestions given to comedy by the stage of Euripides. He thinks such a play as the 'Helena' was quite a mine of ideas for the Middle and New Comedy. Did Plautus ever take suggestions directly from Greek or Hellenistic tragedy, as his models certainly did?

In a searching essay rather on the Lives than on the Life of Plautus, Prof. Leo is led to reject all the indirect inferences from the language of his characters by which the biographers sought to obtain facts about his obscure life. His very name causes many difficulties. The foreigners or semi-foreigners (apart from liberated slaves) did not bear three names, like the Roman aristocratic prose writers, but one with a second to distinguish them. Thus the poet's father probably called him simply Titus. He presently acquired two different nicknames—Plautus and Maccus, both of which he himself acknowledges; but "Titus Maccius Plautus" is now declared to be wrong. As to the alleged adventures of his life, his trading, losing money, and working for hire, our author believes them to be mere silly borrowings from the *adulescentes* and *senes* of his plays. He shows that this practice was well established in the Lives of the Greek philosophers, such as we find them in Diogenes Laertius and Athenæus. That the poet was poor is likely; that he studied Greek long and earnestly is certain—also that he created an old Latin idiom of great purity and excellence. The temptation to græcize literary Latin must have been very strong. We see how even Cicero interlards his letters with Greek phrases. But when Plautus uses Greek words he uses them with a purpose, and as such; e.g., he even pauses to tell us that the Latin for *φρόνησις* is *sapientia* (not *prudencia*, as might have been expected).

A large part of the volume is devoted to the question, How far can we believe that we have the text of Plautus in a pure condition? Prof. Leo gives a very interesting account of the changes in interest which the *comœdia palliata* experienced at Rome. Forgotten or out of fashion with one generation, these plays commanded attention in the text. Thus the texts which had suffered the caprices of actors came to be collected by scholars, like Varro or Probus, and saved from oblivion. But all the while mistakes could not fail to creep in. What we now have to depend on are the very early palimpsest Ambrosian and the Palatine texts of the Vatican. Though these MSS. are centuries apart, we find a general agreement which tells the ordinary reader that in substance we have the real thing, as in the case of the Plato which he quotes. The Petrie Papyri brought us fragments a thousand years older than our best mediæval texts. Yet though Prof. Leo infers that of these fragments one is a bad text, the other a good one, this conclusion is strongly controverted by other eminent scholars, and the real outcome is that the Plato of the third century B.C. was in argument, and even in diction, substantially what we have from the Middle Ages.

To the student of philosophy, as well as the student of Greek, this result is eminently satisfactory. Those who imagined that a pre-Christian Platonic text might differ as much as the original of the LXX. differs from the mediæval Hebrew texts we have were completely

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

- MON. Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- TUES. Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
- WED. Dora Zingari's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- THURS. Maurice Warner's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. Moina's Violin Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
- SAT. Wasili Kufonoff and E. Belousoff's Sonata Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- SUNDAY. Alexander Sobald's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- CLAUDE (Jacqueline's) Piano Recital, 8.30, 2, Allan Hall.
- JOSEPH MALKIN's Gello Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
- MOZART SOCIETY, 3, Portman Rooms.
- SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, 2, Queen's Hall.
- ROWLEY WOOLF's Violin Recital, 5, Royal Academy of Music.

disappointed. The text of Plato, so far as the whole sense is concerned, has undergone no debasement. Arguing by analogy, we think it quite possible that the text of Plautus is better than many modern critics admit, and that if he rose from the dead, and saw a piece performed at Westminster School, he would wonder how admirably the essence of his drama had survived two millenniums of time and chance. Prof. Leo thinks, no doubt rightly, that the extant plays vary much in their relation to the Greek originals—those which were careful translations were artistically far the best; those done in a hurry to meet stage exigencies, wherein he drew material from two plays, and added matter of his own, were far worse as art, but, in compensation, they tell us more of the man. These inequalities due to the hurry of composition have affected even great playwrights—Shakespeare and Molière.

We need hardly say in conclusion how highly we prize this most solid contribution to our knowledge of Greek and of Latin comedy.

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Abercrombie (Lascelles), DEBORAH, a Play in Three Acts, 2/6 net.** Lane

Mr. Abercrombie's play has its setting in a marsh-surrounded village by an estuary; it opens with a cholera epidemic, and closes with a deserted maiden rushing to death in the marsh at midnight after the death of her baby and the crippling of her faithless lover. He has relied for his tragic effect, in short, upon external circumstances of the most gloomy kind; but his characters are so incompletely realized that the story leaves the reader unmoved. The verse is always vigorous, though sometimes awkward; and here and there it reaches real beauty.

**Gubernatis (Angelo de), PROBO, PRINCIPE DELLA PACE: Dramma storico in tre Atti, 1 lire.** Florence, Le Monnier

Signor de Gubernatis has written much on many subjects. In this closet-drama on the death of the Dacian emperor we find little action and less characterization, while the blank verse has no particular distinction. Since Signor Sem Benelli, to say nothing of Signor d'Annunzio, has breathed new life into poetic drama in Italy, and proved by his innovations the dramatic possibilities of Italian blank verse, a play of this kind strikes one as rather out of date.

**Hamon (Augustin), LE MOLIERE DU XX<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLE: BERNARD SHAW.**

Paris, Eugène Figuière  
'Candida' was presented to the French public in 1908. It interested the critics, and puzzled the spectators. Its partial failure is attributed by some to the interpolation of a kiss in the second act, lending it the appearance of a banal intrigue à trois. According to M. Hamon, the fault lay in the elimination from the representation of Burgess of that Molièresque farcicality which should be its chief characteristic. He is an apostle of the gospel of farce as an essential element in the theatre of ideas. Impressed with the realization of Molière's constant employment of the processes of mediæval farce and the buffoonery of the circus ring, M. Hamon traces in the course of lectures at the Sorbonne—six of

which are reproduced in this volume—what he conceives to be a similar procedure—the exaltation of farce as a vehicle for disseminating ideas—in the case of Mr. Shaw.

With the vehemence of an enthusiast, he is too inclined to demand from others, by way of immediate response to his declamatory laudation, the same passionate regard for his subject that he himself entertains. Had he attempted, with any success, the task which M. Cestre so ably accomplished a few months ago, of placing before the French public a good synopsis of and general introduction to Mr. Shaw's works (see *Athen.*, June 29, 1912), this kindling of enthusiasm would doubtless have been an easy matter; but M. Hamon refers constantly, without actual quotation, to works which are scarcely known at all in France—he himself is at the beginning of a translation of the complete works—and is generally more concerned to emphasize the fact that Mr. Shaw's comedies are comedies, and to draw a somewhat overstrained parallel between the two "Molières," than to act as guide to Shavian drama. Whatever may have determined the selection of M. Hamon as the medium through whom the plays should be presented in French, it can scarcely have been any particular literary grace or style. The pithy 'Sait-on jamais?' of M. Cestre's translation becomes 'On ne peut jamais dire'; 'The Unsocial Socialist,' 'Le Socialiste Insociable.' But confidence in more serious matters is shaken when we read of Morell: "Celui-ci, après avoir eu envie de le chasser [Eugène], désire, parce qu'il est partisan de l'égalité des sexes, que Candide choisisse entre eux." This is but one of several errors of judgment and fact—rectified, it is true, under a heading 'Errata,' which may or may not be discovered at the close of the volume. We cannot confess to any great enthusiasm for M. Hamon as the French translator of a leading exponent of ideas in our day.

**Massinger (P.), edited by Lucius A. Sherman.** New York, American Book Co.

This edition of Massinger's plays forms one of the latest volumes in the series of "Masterpieces of the English Drama," of which Prof. F. E. Schelling is the general editor. Mr. Sherman of the University of Nebraska has performed his task with discretion. In his Introduction he shows considerable insight into Massinger's merits and defects as a playwright, and, even if we do not agree with all his contentions, they at any rate merit respectful attention. The plays printed in this volume are 'The Roman Actor,' 'The Maid of Honour,' 'A New Way to pay Old Debts,' and 'Believe as You List.' A number of useful notes and a Glossary are also included.

**Weller (Bernard), STAGE COPYRIGHT AT HOME AND ABROAD, 5/.** 'The Stage'

To all those whose work is connected with theatrical matters this book should prove of great value. It contains, besides a clear analysis of the Law of Copyright, a quantity of useful information based on a knowledge of the working conditions of the stage—information which will be particularly welcome to those—and they are many—to whom the Copyright Act is perplexing. There are separate chapters on such subjects as 'Duration of Copyright,' 'Infringement,' 'Music-Piracy,' 'Mechanical Contrivances,' and 'Kinematograph Works'; and two useful Appendixes, one containing the text of the existing British statutes relating to Copyright, and the other draft forms of Agreement, Assignment, and Licence. An extended Index adds considerably to the value of the book.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE PRODUCERS of 'The Miracle,' adapted as a Lyricoscope play in colours, at Covent Garden, have furnished us with another instance of the satisfactory use to which the comparatively new invention has recently been put. Those who were unfortunate enough not to see the representation at Olympia may now get an excellent conception of that wonderful production, which we noticed in our issue of Dec. 30th, 1911. After being afflicted so often by the gesticulations of animated bifurcated radishes, it is indeed a pleasure to view the grace of real actors and actresses. The timing of the chorus with the pictorial representation is capable of amendment. Full justice is done by the orchestra to Prof. Humperdinck's music.

THE artistic use of invention shown in 'The Miracle,' and in the production of 'Santa Claus' at La Scala, which we noticed a fortnight ago, is an earnest of wonderful future attainment. With regard to the latter piece, we congratulate the producers on the concentration they have effected in the play, also on the augmentation of the cast.

To meet the demand to see Mr. Stanley Houghton's three-act comedy 'The Younger Generation,' Mr. Frederick Harrison has arranged to give extra matinées of the play every Thursday, beginning next week. The full programme will be played at these matinées.

MR. F. H. PAYNE, who is well known in London by his production of 'The Miracle' at Olympia, will produce next Thursday, at the Criterion Theatre, Mr. Roy Horniman's new comedy 'Billy's Fortune.' Matinées have been arranged for Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WE have received a long reply to Prof. Wallace's last communication on the Blackfriars Theatre from Prof. Feuillerat. The learned Professor's plea for the insertion of his letter is receiving our earnest attention, though we still hope to avoid prolongation of the debate, which has got beyond its proper limits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. D.—As your statements are incorrect and there appears to be intentional malice, we are consulting our solicitors.

E. D. L.—J. P. R. M.—J. H. R.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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NOTES:—The Family of Sir Christopher Milton—Primer—Single-Speech Hamilton in Dublin—Pepys's 'Diary': Error in Transcription—English Graves at Avignon: J. S. Mill and his Wife—Bushes in Lincoln's Inn Fields, circa 1730—Octagonal Meeting-Houses—François Casanova—Epitaph at Harrington.

QUERIES:—Bewickiana—Prior Bolton's Window in St. Bartholomew the Great—Lochow—Author Wanted—Ashford Family—"Plumpe" Watch—Weston Patrick, Hants, and King Family—Horace Pearce, F.L.S.—Boy Bishops—The Diary of Timothy Burrell of Cuckfield—"Reveille"—Thompson Family—Misleading Milestones—Nixon: Tracy—Southey MS.—Dedication of 'The Last of the Barons.'

REPLIES:—Descent of Darnley—The Murder of Sarah Stout at Hertford—Fourier Society—Shakespeare's Sonnets CXXV. and CXXVI.—Benjamin Harris and 'The Protestant Tutor'—Jonathan King and his Collections—Fire Ritual—Consecration Crosses—Hugh Peters—Zodiac of Ten Signs—References Wanted—Hymn by Gladstone—Excise-man Gill—Camden House—To be "Out" for a Thing—"Dope," "to Dope," "Doper"—Etymology of Esher—Gray and the Antrobus Family—Wreck of the Royal George—"Hogmanay"—Curious Entry in Registers: Nicknames—"Trow"—Heraldic: Bearer of Coat Sought—Christie of Baberton—Records of Navigation in India—Token-Money—Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses'—"Employee"—Chained Books—Lambarde MSS.—Regimental Sobriquets.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England—"Burlington Magazine." Booksellers' Catalogues.

## LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (January 4) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Primer—Christmas Bibliography—Hugh Peters—Queen Elizabeth and Richard II.—The Leek as Welsh National Emblem—Marlborough in Dublin—Mechanical Piano before 1868—"The sport of kings"—Scott: a Curiosity in Quotation—"Put up this, 'twill be thine another day"—Antiquity of the "Tied House."

QUERIES:—Sir John Greville of Binton—Brisbane of Barnhill—Salehurst, Sussex—A Ballad of the Revenge—Kennedy Family—The First Folio Shakespeare, Earliest Reference—"Tamson's mare"—Words on a Sampler—Cardigan Manuscript—Monuments at Warwick—Polhill Family—Payment for Good Friday Sermon—Records of Navigation in India—H.M.S. Beagle—"A Spur to a Celestial Race"—Parish Registers of Surrey—The Inquisition in Fiction and Drama—"Of sorts"—French Pronunciation of "Law"—Reference Wanted.

REPLIES:—Thomas Chippendale, Upholsterer—Dr. Peter du Moulin and North Wales—Capt. Pitman—W. Carter—Apparent Death—Thomas Pretty, Vicar of Hursley—Long "S," Date of Disappearance—Novels in 'Northanger Abbey'—"Prock"—Yelver in Place-Names—"Dander"—The Stones of London—"Jag"—Irish Families: Taylor of Ballyhaise—Variants in the Text of 'Kenilworth'—Milton's 'Lyoidas'—Wrestling Match in Fiction—The Curfew Bell—Secret Service—Harveys of Whittington, Staffordshire—Lord Grimthorpe's List of Churches—"Gammer Gurton"—Seals of Thomas, First Marquis of Dorset—Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress': 'The Black Joke'—Price of Tobacco in the Seventeenth Century.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Whitaker's Almanack, Peerage, and 'The International Whitaker'—'Who's Who'—'Englishwoman's Year-Book'—'Writers' and Artists' Year-Book'—Whitman's Print-Collector's Handbook—"Varro on Farming"—Reviews and Magazines.

## THE NUMBER FOR DECEMBER 28 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Stevens's 'Dramatic History'—Epitaphiana—Inscriptions in the Chelsea Hospital Burying-Ground—Christmas Eve in Provence—"Hogmanay" and "Aguillanneuf"—Tong Church Treasure—On a Proverb in Shakespeare—Halley Surname—Propitiatory Sacrifice on the Opening of a Tumulus—"The Black Boy" of Gillingham.

QUERIES:—"To carry one's life in one's hands"—"Dope," "to Dope," "Doper"—Brawne—McFunn—The Sale of Cherries Prohibited—"Oake," "Oke"—A Memory Game—John Wilson—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Fisher Family—Onions planted with Roses—Pope's 'Iliad': Price Received—"Trow": "Wayzgoose"—James T. Saward—Fulwood—Jane Austen: Godmersham House—"Funk": "Fink"—Jan Roy.

REPLIES:—Privilege and Licence to Publish: Copyright—"Fininstall"—The Dutch Ell—Gore of Weimar—Symbol for "Li"—The Terminal "ac"—John Reynolds, Wilkes's Attorney—Curious Entry in Register—Capt. Pitman—Joseph Hart—Thomas Pretty, Vicar of Hursley—Earth-eating—The Rites of the Church—Rev. David George Goyder, F.E.S.—Benjamin Harris—The Stones of Churches—The Three Wishes—General Beatson and the Crimean War—Cawthorne—History of Churches in situ—French Sonnet: Félix Arvers—Skelton—Gray's 'Elegy': Translations and Parodies—"My Old Letters: a Poem," by Dr. Horatius Bonar.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Dictionary of National Biography," Second Supplement, Vol. III. Booksellers' Catalogues.

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